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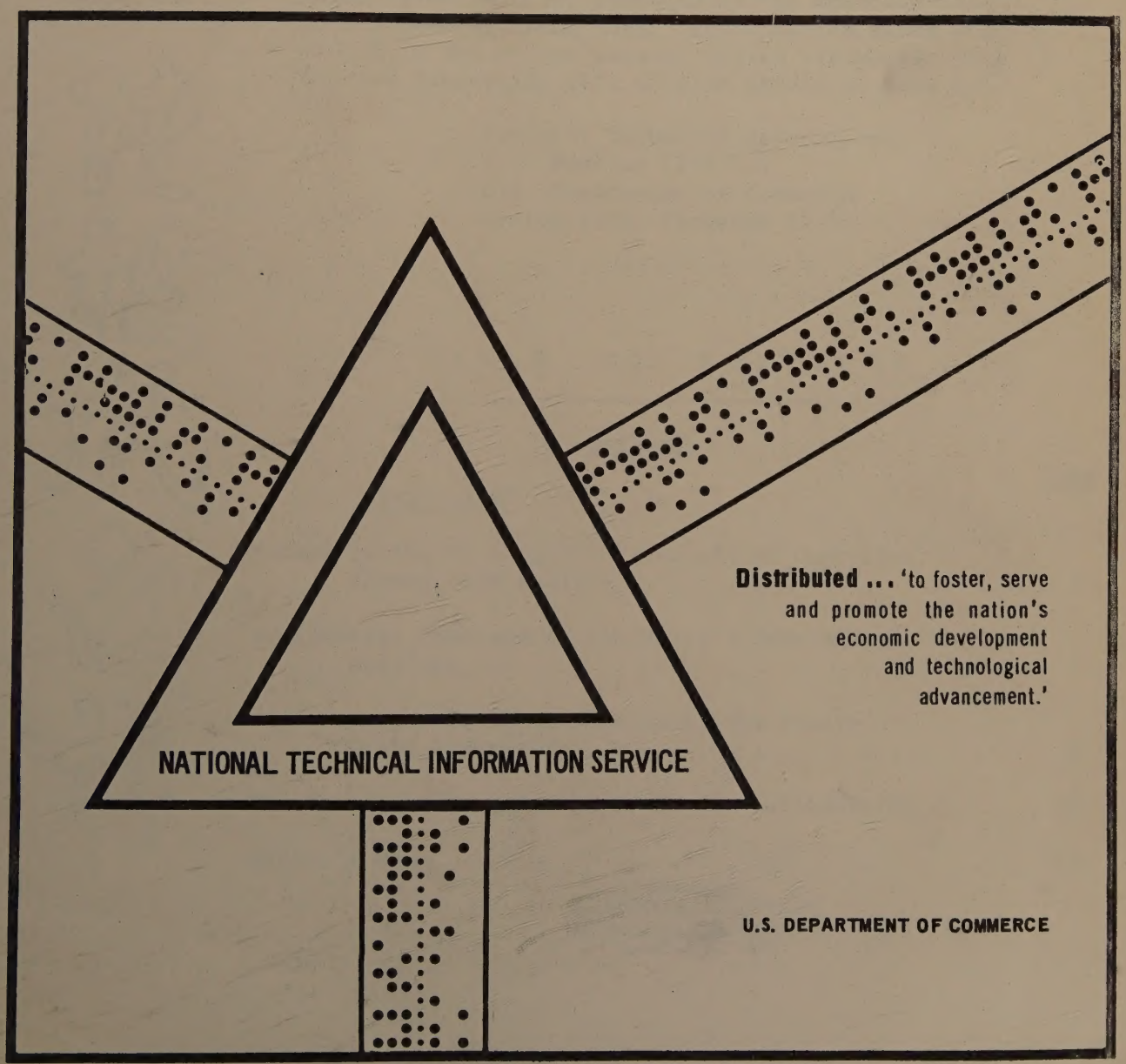
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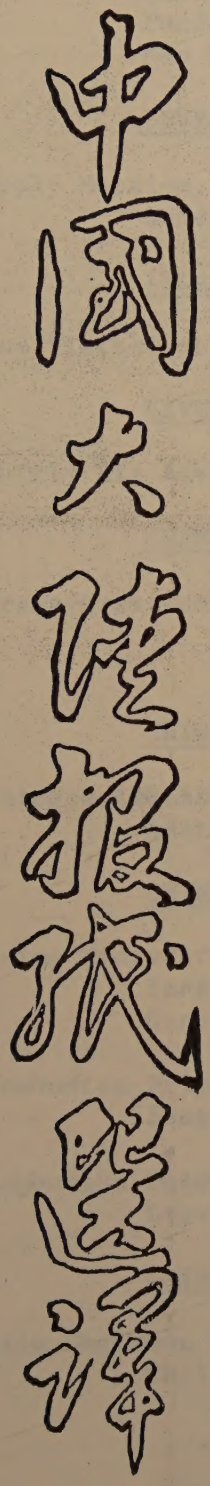

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* NATIONAL *
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"PARTY LIFE"

Adhere To the Ideological Principle of Combining Theory With Reality

by

Swatow Municipal CCP Committee, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Closely combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution has always been the ideological principle of our Party." We realize from practice that adherence to this principle is the only way to have a real grasp of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, effectively remold the world outlook, and raise the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Striving To Study Standpoint, Viewpoint and Ways and Means

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must study Marxist-Leninist theory with an object in mind. We must combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practical movement of the Chinese revolution. This is for the purpose of finding our standpoint, viewpoint and method from it to solve the theoretical problems and policy problems in the Chinese revolution." In the past we failed to grasp this teaching of Chairman Mao properly and had two problems in our study: First, a small number of comrades spent too much energy on terminology and supplementary material when they studied Marxist and Leninist works instead of concentrating on understanding the essence of the original text. Second, they were satisfied at memorizing conclusions on general laws but neglected to study the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of the

revolutionary teachers of observing and solving problems. This prevented them from having a profound grasp of some of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This also prevented them from deducing from and applying what they had understood and even made them seem to understand at one time but to be at a loss at another time.

For instance, at the beginning of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement our understanding was unanimous and we had a great determination. However, after preliminary results were achieved in the movement, some of the comrades developed the idea of "slowing down the movement a bit and give a bit of prominence to production." Why was it so? This was because although we constantly held talks about "we must never forget class struggle" and "grasp revolution and promote revolution," some of the comrades still failed to have a real grasp of these great teachings of Chairman Mao.

In view of these problems, we repeatedly studied the above-mentioned teachings by Chairman Mao, persevered in conscientiously reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's works with problems in mind. We opposed the study of terminology mechanically, emphasized understanding of the spiritual essence, and paid attention to study both conclusions on general laws and the standpoint, viewpoint and methods in an effort to understand well, grasp well and apply voluntarily.

In order to have a better grasp of Chairman Mao's teaching "We must never forget class struggle," we studied Marx's, Engels', Lenin's, Stalin's and Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle relatively systematically with the question of whether we want to conduct the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement penetratingly in mind. By looking at class struggle from the height of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, everybody realized more clearly: Since the dissolving of the primitive commune, "all histories are histories of class struggle," "dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle, but a continuation of class struggle in a new form," and "In the historical period of socialism there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Members of the standing committee of the CCP committee also penetrated deep into the basic level to investigate the history and present situation of class struggle. They discovered that some of the cases in the municipality were still not clarified. Class struggle still existed even in units which did a relatively good job in the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement.

After this period of study we have relatively firmly established the idea of not forgetting class struggle under any circumstances. Comrades who at first advocated "slowing down the movement a bit" began to think that they should continue the penetrating development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, correctly handle the relations between revolution and production, and use revolution to command production and promote production.

Since last year we have organized one campaign after another according to the new trends of class struggle in various periods of time in Swatow municipality to hit energetically the class enemy's sabotage activities in the political, economic, ideological and cultural realms. As a result of perseverance in grasping revolution and promoting production, industrial and agricultural production throughout the municipality rose above the highest historical record last year.

Combination of Reading with the Struggle Against Self-Interest and Repudiation of Revisionism

"There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, and no motion without rest." To study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought we must combine our study with the struggle against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism.

Last year during his grasping of the trial-manufacture of an important product, a member of the standing committee of the CCP committee was busy all day long grasping the progress of the plans but neglected to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and thus almost failed to accomplish the task. Why did this comrade change direction in his handling of the relation between politics and work? First, it was because of his "self-interest" which made him think that this was an item of production for which everybody was very concerned, if he failed to accomplish the task he would lose the confidence of his superiors as well as lose his dignity in front of his subordinates. Second, it was because he still had "Liu's poison" of "production first" in his head, thinking that he would "automatically get politics when production is achieved." As a result, he embarked upon the evil road of not giving prominence to politics.

This incident made us think deeply: We had studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Politics is the commander and soul" many times; but why did some of the comrades still fail to implement it when they came across concrete problems? The reason lay in the fact that these comrades failed to remold their subjective worlds conscientiously during their study, failed to struggle against self-interest energetically enough and failed to repudiate revisionism deep enough. In this way, they failed to learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well. From then on we insisted on considering the remolding of world outlook and the raising of consciousness in line struggle as the principal subjects of study and on conscientiously struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism in the course of reading.

This standing committee member accepted this lesson, conducted a discussion and application on struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism at a standing committee meeting, confessed and struggled against self-interest in front of the workers at factories, and he also repudiated the revisionist remnant poison of "production first."

In the study class for the repudiation of revisionism and rectification, he again studied Lenin's teaching, "Politics has to occupy the primary position when compared with economics," studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political

work is the life line of all economic work," energetically repudiated the reactionary "theory of productive forces first" spread by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and raised his consciousness in persevering in politics in command. Later when he directed the construction of an important project, he persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics and outstandingly accomplished the task.

In order to do a better job in combining reading with our ideological reality, we regularly penetrated into the basic level to conduct discussion and application among the masses in the struggle against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism, to report to the masses about our experience in reading and remolding of world outlook, to examine problems existing in our thinking and work, and to listen to the critical views of the masses. Then we strove to develop our achievements and overcome our shortcomings with the help of the masses in order to meet the requirements of the Party and revolution.

Grasping Well Investigation-Study and Summing-Up of Experience

Fundamental principles in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be repeatedly studied and repeatedly applied; understanding of the principles must be gradually deepened in the course of combining theory with practice. According to our experience, in such a circular process of repetition, we must firmly grasp the link of investigation and study and the link of summing up of experience.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Unite for the purpose of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must implement it in every factory, every rural area, every organization and every school." It was only after repeated study, repeated investigation and study and repeated summing up of experience that we gradually began to understand its great significance and spiritual essence and to discover effective measures for implementing these instructions.

In the past we also stayed at selected spots at the basic level, but some of the comrades paid attention only to acquiring some experience in developing central work instead of paying attention to conducting basic level building well. They paid even less attention to looking at the work of basic level building by elevating it to the height of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After Chairman Mao issued the above great instructions, we summed up our past experience in staying in selected spots and went down below to investigate the situation at the basic level. It was then that we discovered that basic level building was not conducted well and that had a decisive effect on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus we were determined to grasp basic level building, learn from the experience of the "six factories and two schools" of Peking, and assign standing committee members to grasp the six points well so as to use the points to push forward the areas and implement the fundamental task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level.

Later, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, Comrade Liu Chan-chieh, conducted an analysis on an example in which a backward unit became advanced and eventually dropped back to backwardness: Two years ago a factory quickly became an advanced unit after the municipality sent a propaganda team there to implement the spirit of the 9th Party Congress. But it dropped back to backwardness after the propaganda team withdrew because the leadership squad of the factory failed to revolutionize its thinking well.

This experience enabled us to have a new understanding of the above great instructions of Chairman Mao: Leadership squads are the political power; to implement the task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level, we must first do a good job in the revolutionized building of the leadership squads at the basic level. From then on we paid attention to grasping the leadership squad first when we grasped the basic level.

After some time when Comrade Liu Chan-chieh went to stay in selected spots in another factory, he discovered that basic level cadres were made very busy by offices of the municipality and bureaus as they demanded urgent submission of reports and convocation of meetings. This affected the development of basic level work. This again made us realize that as we grasp basic level building energetically we must also do a good job in the revolutionization of offices. So we organized offices in the municipality to conduct open-door rectification and practiced the "three-three system" among personnel of the offices. At present, more than 300 municipality and bureau level cadres regularly take turns to stay at selected spots in some 50 basic level units. Mutual promotion between the basic level and superior offices has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Fundamental Problems in the Party's Ideological Building

by

Hsiang Hui (湘暉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

The Party Constitution approved by the 9th Party Congress provided that one of the main tasks of the primary organizations of the Party is "To lead the Party members and the broad revolutionary masses in studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way" and that Party members must "Study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way." The reason for the Party Constitution's being so specific in its provisions about the question of study is that the conscientious reading of Marxist, Leninist books and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works is a fundamental question in the strengthening of the Party's ideological development.

The primary reason why conscientious reading should be a fundamental principle in the Party's ideological development is that it directly concerns the question of what ideology Party organizations at various levels use in their leadership and what line they follow. Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "Only those parties which use advanced theories as their guide can realize their role as advanced fighters." Our Party is the advanced force of the proletariat and a pioneer organization armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our Party has become a great, glorious and correct Party because great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and combined the Marxist-Leninist universal truth with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution to formulate the only correct Marxist-Leninist line for our Party.

To turn themselves into combat bastions in the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Party organizations at various levels must persevere in using Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guiding thought and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. And this is the profound reason for the Party Center to insist repeatedly that members should read and study conscientiousiy as well as conduct penetrating education in ideology and the political line.

Another reason why conscientious reading should be a fundamental principle in the Party's ideological development is that the only way for the broad masses of Party members to increase their ability effectively to differentiate between genuine and false Marxism and raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to learn revolutionary theories well. Lenin pointed out: "Victory of Marxism in the sphere of theory forced its enemy to disguise themselves as Marxists." All such false Marxists as Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and others once pretended to be Marxists to fool the worker-peasant cadres, acted as phoney representatives of the correct line and deceived naive youths everywhere. They distorted and revised Marxism-Leninism at random and

fanatically pushed forward the rightist and "Leftist" lines of opportunism in a vain attempt to remold our Party along bourgeois lines.

Some of our comrades also pay lip service to the significance of study, but in their minds they harbor the erroneous idea of "people high up take care of the 'line' and I take care of the work" and never work hard on the study of revolutionary theories. This makes them liable to lose their direction and fall into a trap. The only way for us to see clearly under the complex situation which is the correct line and which is the erroneous line and oppose political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i is to "read and study conscientiously and have a real grasp of Marxism."

Still another reason why conscientious reading should be a fundamental principle in the Party's ideological development is that living study and living application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in close combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and the earnest remolding of world outlook is the fundamental way for solving the question of joining the Party ideologically.

Great leader Chairman Mao always attaches great importance to the Party's ideological development. During the rectification campaign in Yenan he incisively pointed out to the whole Party: "Many Party members joined the Party organizationally; they have not yet joined the Party in totality ideologically, or have not joined the Party at all ideologically. Such people who have not yet joined the Party ideologically still carry a great deal of dirty stuff of the exploiting class in their heads. They do not know at all what proletarian ideology is, what communism is and what the Party is."

Without solving the question of joining the Party ideologically, no Communist Party member can implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well or become an advanced element in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The process of joining the Party ideologically is a process of destroying self-interest, establishing devotion to public interest, doing away with the bourgeoisie and promoting the proletarian cause. Proletarian world outlook cannot be created automatically nor can the bourgeois world outlook be done away with automatically. To join the Party ideologically we must use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon in the struggle of the proletarian ideology against the bourgeois ideology and incessantly practice ideologically "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh."

The Party's ideological development is a long-term strategic task. To study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a lifetime duty of the Communist Party member. All Party organizations at various levels must persistently grasp study well. Every Party member comrade must also voluntarily and conscientiously read and study as long as he lives.

* * *

Pay Attention to the Expansion of the Female Party Membership

by

Party Branch of Taho Production Brigade, Hsinhsü Commune, Chinghsi Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

In the work of Party consolidation and Party building, the question of attaching importance to the fostering and development of female Party members is worthy of attention.

However, some of the comrades look at this question wrongly.

Some people said: "It does not pay to foster female Party members because they cannot play much of a role any more after they get married." This view is wrong. Under the wise leadership of great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of Chinese women play an extremely important role in revolution and construction. This is the main aspect of the situation. Some rural female comrades indeed play a smaller role after they get married because of household work, but this situation can be changed. As long as the Party branch does a good job in its ideological and political work and properly helps the female Party members to solve some of the practical problems, they can still play a very great role.

Other people said: "No matter how well we train them, they will be taken away one day." This is a result of viewing the matter from the standpoint of only one village or one brigade without considering the interest of the revolutionary cause as a whole. As long as we can train outstanding female Party members, they will help make the Party strong even when they are married away to another village. How can we say "it does not pay"?

Influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, the Party branch of our production brigade also failed at one time to attach enough importance to the development of female Party members in the past. Later we studied Chairman Mao's teaching "We must also struggle against the idea of slighting the women's movement because of the failure to see the women's role and neglect the women's great strength in revolution" and energetically repudiated the "theory of women being backward" and "women being useless" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i.

We all realize that attaching or not attaching importance to the development of female Party members is a question of implementing or not implementing Chairman Mao's line of Party building. Thus the Party branch lists the fostering and development of female Party members as one of its routine tasks, systematically organizes various political activities for active female elements who ask to be admitted into the Party, guides them to

study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and strives to solve the question of joining the Party ideologically. Now eleven women in the production brigade have joined the Party, adding new blood to the Party organization.

We propose that Party organizations of rural areas, factories and mines in various localities conscientiously do a good job in fostering and developing female Party members so as to rally the broad masses of women to conduct socialist revolution and socialist construction well.

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The Important Question Is To Be Good at Learning

by

Hung Chih-p'ing (洪治平), Secretary of the Party Branch of Operation Workshop, Paoting Thermo-Electric Power Plant, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

How should one serve the Party well as secretary of a Party branch? "The important question is to be good at learning." I am one of those who have gradually deepened the understanding of this truth in the course of practice.

Let me begin with the grasping of class struggle. Our Operation Workshop is the principal production workshop of the thermo-electric plant. For a period of time we constantly had minor accidents in the course of production. At the beginning I wondered if they were due to sabotage by the class enemy. But later I discovered that these accidents were caused by certain young workers with a good background and felt that they could not have intentionally carried out sabotage. The principal cause was that they did not have a strong sense of responsibility.

So I went to educate those young workers and urged them to step up their sense of responsibility. But the situation did not improve for too long; accidents continued to take place later. Then what was the true cause? With this question in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao said: "When we look at matters we must look at their essence and consider phenomena only as a guide." I thought, these young people's lack of a strong sense of responsibility was only a phenomenon; but how could I see the essence of the matter through the phenomenon?

I also studied Vice Chairman Lin's instructions: "Classes and class struggle are the general source of all phenomena in a class society. We cannot make any observations or we shall make wrong observations if we observe social phenomena away from this general source." In accordance with this instruction I went deep among the masses to conduct further investigation. By doing so I discovered that one of the bad elements who had not been reformed well was secretly spreading the view of "operation does not pay" and "operation is dangerous" to make some of the young comrades anxious about operational work. After making a careful investigation, and using the crimes of this bad element as a living basis we mobilized all the workers in the workshop to develop revolutionary criticism and repudiation in combination with renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's crimes.

"Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped." The sense of responsibility of the young workers was then greatly increased and the enthusiasm for work of all the workers in the workshop was fully developed. As a result, the amount of electricity generated during the first quarter of this year

surpassed the highest record in history for the same period of time and no accident took place.

To grasp class struggle well we must depend upon the study of Chairman Mao's works. To grasp line struggle well we must take the lead to read and study conscientiously.

For a period of time the struggle between the two lines in our workshop was manifested by the question of how to handle the relation between politics and work. Some of the cadres had the idea that "it is not easy to study well in the Operation Workshop because of its unique character." Sometimes production even clashed with politics. This phenomenon aroused our vigilance.

I remember when I first served as secretary of the Party branch in this workshop, I also paid lip service to following the road of political building of factories and energetic grasping of line struggle. But in my mind I thought: "We have the CCP committee to take care of the line, so all I have to do is to work." Guided by such an idea, I was very enthusiastic in grasping work but slackened my grasp on study. In the meantime this idea also had certain bad influence on other comrades. This showed that I did not have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's works and had not truly understood Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one of the Party branch meetings I examined my erroneous tendency of neglecting to give prominence to proletarian politics from the height of the struggle between the two lines. From then on I always paid attention to giving prominence to proletarian politics regardless of how busy I was with my work. I persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works regardless of how little time I had.

As comrades of the Party branch read conscientiously, their self-consciousness in giving prominence to proletarian politics was also strengthened gradually. Once during our workshop's participation in the overhaul of No. 1 Furnace, we organized the workers to study Chairman Mao's works and energetically grasped revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation even when the task assigned to us was heavy, time was short and some of the comrades were not very familiar with the task we were performing. But by doing so, we succeeded in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and fulfilled the task eight days ahead of schedule.

In performing ideological and political work on people, the Party branch secretary is to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve various living ideas. This requires the secretary himself to study even better.

A young worker who had the burden of "good background" and "spontaneous redness" for a long time failed to study Chairman Mao's works well and often made mistakes. I did much work on him together with other comrades, but without result. At this time some of the comrades lost confidence in him. Could he be changed after all? With this question in

mind I studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Man can be changed" and realized that it was not that this comrade could not be changed but that we did not properly use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate him.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle is a principal subject for you to study" I educated him to raise his class consciousness by recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness together with him. I also studied with him Chairman Mao's teaching "In the course of building a socialist society, everybody must be remolded" and guided him to look at conscientious reading and the significance of remolding the world outlook from the protracted and complex character of class struggle. After doing repeated and meticulous ideological and political work on him I finally succeeded in helping him to overcome the idea of "spontaneous redness," to study and apply Chairman Mao's work in a living way and to work energetically to remold his world outlook. Later he won the title of "five-good" worker because he had undergone a great change.

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Editor's Note

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

In order to step up the propaganda on the work of the Party and exchange experience in the ideological and organizational building of the Party we have decided to start a special column called "Party Life" in response to the demand of the broad masses of Party members.

This special column will emphasize the following: How to organize and lead Party members to study and apply in a living way Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetratingly conduct education in ideology and political line. How to implement Chairman Mao's ideas and line for Party building. How to step up the ideological development, organizational building and work style in building of the Party. How to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party; in other words, how to strengthen the leadership in various works of the Party according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. How to conscientiously carry out the Party's democratic centralism and persevere in the supreme principle of collective leadership. How to strengthen the Party's concept, uphold the Party's unity and perfect Party life. How to step up the Party's basic level building and fully develop the role of Party organizations as combat bastions and the role of Party members as pioneers, etc.

It is hoped that Party organizations and Party members at various levels can send us realistic, plain and vivid articles about new problems, new situations and new experiences which they encountered or acquired in their local Party life. The articles should contain clear viewpoints, vivid examples and be concise. We hope that comrades will energetically support us by sending us articles and cooperate with us in operating this special column successfully.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY CADRES

Study the Party's Historical Experience and Current Fresh Experience and Acquire A Deep Understanding of Fundamental Viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Members of the Party committee of Peking Railway Bureau develop the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and consciously study with problems in mind

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, September 12) Members of the Party committee of the Peking Railway Bureau have developed the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works with due regard to problems in the three major revolutionary struggles. It has studied the historical experience of our Party's two-line struggle and current fresh experience. A deep understanding of fundamental viewpoints represented by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is acquired. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, members of the Party committee of Peking Railway Bureau have continuously raised their consciousness in the conscientious study of books. They have taken up Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and other philosophical works and studied selectively "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works by Marx and Lenin. In the course of conscientious study, they are mindful of associating the historical experience of our Party's two-line struggle with current fresh experience in the repeated study of fundamental ideas represented by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is obtained.

Revolutionary theory is better applied as a guide to current revolutionary practice. For instance, after studying the theory in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship, they came to understand more deeply the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in a socialist society. Members of the Party committee also realized that our Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society personally worked out by Chairman Mao was the Party's lifeline and a line for victory. They further strengthened their determination to direct vigorous efforts toward class struggle and line struggle, to guard against and prevent capitalist restoration and carry through to the end continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

After relatively great success marked the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in the bureau, the Party committee of the bureau studied teachings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship, and the historical experience of the Paris Commune personally summed up

by Marx and Engels. They soberly understood that after a victory in revolution, we can never yield to a lethargic state and a slackened pace of effort and must continuously push ahead and ride the crest of victory in guarding against and foiling the class enemy's plot for a comeback and in consolidating and developing the excellent situation. They aroused the masses further in criticizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and laying bare and criticizing vehemently the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies. A boost was given to the development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in depth and breadth.

An excellent situation found a railway station under the bureau involved in a string of new problems and degenerating into a backward unit. To this railway station the leading members of the Party committee of the bureau brought some comrades to make investigations and study. It was found that in the leading squad of the railway station a very favorable situation had engendered lethargic thinking and a slackened pace of work which gave the class enemy an opportunity for inciting anarchism and wrecking the effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production. The leading squad of the railway station was helped in arousing the masses in a vigorous effort toward class struggle. Undesirable elements were dragged out. The evil trend toward anarchism was held in check. A tremendous change came over the features of the railway station.

Members of the Party committee of Peking Railway Bureau associated conscientious study and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism with their own practice in criticizing idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord-bourgeois class and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. In the process, they continuously eliminated the remnant poisonous influence of such ideas, consciously resisted the interference from the erroneous "Left" or right-leaning tendencies and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For a certain project involving the alteration of a railway line of the bureau, the pace of work once went very slowly. A member of the standing committee of the bureau Party committee in charge of this project had all along failed to find out why. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice," and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" He was determined to go out of the confines of office and head for the worksite for an investigation and study. As a result, he found that the problem lay in a departure from reality in designing and a quest for something big and comprehensive as well as extravagance and wastefulness.

Among the masses, he directed an effort toward self-criticism and criticism of revisionism. Guided by the formula for the integration of the leadership and the masses and the principle of taking reality into consideration, relying on one's own resources and fighting amidst hardship, he examined a revision of the designing program. The result was that in half a year or more, the project that had been left unfulfilled for several years was completed to meet a high quality standard. Bearing in mind lessons

and experiences, positive and negative, in guiding work on the project, this standing committee member once again studied "On Practice" and Lenin's teachings such as "The viewpoint of living and practice should be the primary and fundamental one where epistemology is concerned."

With dialectical-materialist epistemology taken as a weapon, he vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism and eliminated the remnant poison of transcendentalism in his mind. Thereafter, he constantly went deep into the lower levels to join the cadres and masses in making investigations and studies and solving problems.

A railway station under the bureau was to be urgently demolished and rebuilt. On five occasions, he went deep into the midst of the worksite. By crawling up snow-capped hilltops, he surveyed and analyzed cracks of the elevated land mass, in order to get at first-hand data. He joined the cadres and the masses in working out a rational program on demolition and rebuilding. The project called for a large amount of earth- and stone-work. For an area with little arable land, earth was a treasure. To scoop out earth at the neighboring station was a time-consuming and slow affair. He approached the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants for advice. By making repeated investigations and studies, he at last found out a good way for digging up barren hills and turning them into cultivable fields. Earth and stone from a barren hill were hauled for the reconstruction of the railway station. With the barren hills levelled off, the production teams near the railway station under construction benefited to the extent of an additional area of 40 mow of paddy field. This won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In ordinary times, a standing committee member of the Party committee of this bureau was relatively mindful of taking revolution as a spur to transportation and production. But for a time the relatively heavy load of transportation caused him to neglect prominence to politics and give sole attention to production. This was criticized by some basic-level cadres. With this problem in mind, this standing committee member once again studied Lenin's writings, "Compared with economics, politics must inevitably occupy the primary place. Failure to affirm this means forgetting the most rudimentary knowledge of Marxism." He also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." He vigorously criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces and came further to understand that the heavier the production load the greater would be the need to give prominence to proletarian politics and make a good job of people's ideological revolutionization. Later, in guiding the construction of a large railway bridge, he paid great attention to the proper handling of the relations between politics and vocational affairs.

For the building of this large bridge, work was heavy and time pressing. To add to the difficulties of construction was a typhoon of the 8th or 9th grade accompanied by hail and several days and nights of torrential rain. Faced with such conditions, the standing committee member first launched a Mao Tse-tung thought study class. He led the cadres and workers in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "the

three constantly read articles" and gave an elaborate talk on the political significance of the large bridge project. Armed with "the three constantly read articles," the broad masses of cadres and people developed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and exhausted every means in the fight against difficulties. He joined the masses in hauling wood railings and sand in the teeth of wind and rain storms. He doggedly worked on the forefront. With pooled mass wisdom and resources, the project was triumphantly accomplished in time.

Members of the Party committee of the Peking Railway Bureau have come to understand that the intra-Party two-line struggle, in the final analysis, is one between proletarian and bourgeois ideas and between two world outlooks. Only by taking Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in consciously remolding the world outlook can we implement better Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Therefore, to counter their own ideological problems, they studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a serious effort to remold their world outlook.

A leading member for a time considered himself "wiser" than the masses for his previous tempering in war and his having passed the test in the two-line struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution. With such a way of thinking, he neglected consulting with the masses on all matters and drawing political nourishment from them. The Party committee of the railway bureau organized members of the leading squad to study, with this problem, such teachings from Chairman Mao as "Historically our Party suffered from several serious cases of arrogance," "The comrades of the whole Party should take these several cases of arrogance and several mistakes as a warning," etc. This made everyone understand that the more favorable a situation was the greater the need for the leading squad to maintain the style of being humble and modest, go deep into the midst of the masses, show them concern and listen to their voices. Only in this way can we follow Chairman Mao closely in continuing the revolution.

Since April of this year, the Party committee of this bureau has called rectification meetings and forums of different types on many occasions. It shows the initiative in examining its own problems of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and ideological revolutionization. It listens to the opinions of the masses and seeks rectification and criticism against revisionism.

After such gatherings, the chief leading members of the Party committee of the bureau separately headed for Shihchiachuang, Hsingt'ai, Hantan, Tientsin, T'angku and other areas and the small stations along the railway to learn humbly from the masses. The object was to help those below to solve problems. As a result, a spur was given to revolution and the development of transportation and production.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought As A Guide to Investigation and Study

- With problems in mind, leading members of Yünyang district Party committee conscientiously apply themselves to study and go deep into the midst of reality to raise their consciousness of line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 12, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, September 11) Leading members of the CCP committee of Yünyang district, Hupeh Province, conscientiously apply themselves to the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and doggedly take Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to investigation and study. This has effectively raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A boost is given to the development of revolution and production throughout the district.

After the formation of the Party committee of Yünyang district, the leading members make a point of penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. In practice, they have come gradually to understand that they must study conscientiously and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to investigation and study.

A deputy secretary of the district Party committee went in 1962 to the lower levels to check conditions about the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises. At that time, under the poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he paid greater attention to tributaries than to the main stream, greater attention to phenomena than to the essence. He at last came to the erroneous conclusion that the commune and brigade-run enterprises left no further room for development.

After the formation of the new district Party committee, he drew on lessons learned from things before the great proletarian cultural revolution. He applied himself conscientiously to the study of a series of directives from Chairman Mao on the consolidation and development of the collective economy of the people's commune. He once again headed for the lower levels to investigate the conditions as to the operation of enterprises by communes and brigades. This time, he took Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide and studied a large mass of data. He came to understand that for their dogged persistence in serving agricultural production and the livelihood of the commune members, these commune and brigade-run enterprises were deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and should receive fervent support.

Why should two separate investigations have brought different results on a similar subject? He studied Chairman Mao's writings on investigation and study and studied Lenin's teaching, "By advancing along the road of Marxist

truth, we shall get increasingly closer to objective truth (but will never exhaust it); by advancing along any other road, we shall end up with nothing but chaos and blunders." He thus received profound education and enlightenment. His failure to draw a correct conclusion on the first investigation was due to a departure from such fundamentals as Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. That a correct conclusion came from the second investigation was because such a sharp weapon as Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was applied in getting at the essence of things in a maze of complications.

From his two investigations, the other leading members of the district Party committee also came to understand that for an area known for its wide scope and its involvement in a profusion of jobs and a welter of complications, the same incident was likely to be associated with both positive and negative cases and that lack of a correct standpoint, viewpoint and method in investigation and study would make it impossible to draw a correct conclusion from the essence of things through phenomena.

In practice, the leading members of the Yünyang district Party committee came to understand that the most fundamental thing to do in doggedly taking Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide in investigation and study was for us to get firm hold of such a lever as class struggle and two-line struggle. In the struggle-criticism-transformation mass movement, they found a minority of units placed in a backward state. Therefore, members of the district Party committee separately headed for different areas with different natural conditions to check on a number of backward brigades and units. Then, having regard to problems unearthed in investigation and study, they concentrated a period of time on the study of the relevant teachings from Marx and Lenin and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship. A concrete analysis was made of the backward brigades and units. Everyone came to understand that all those backward brigades and units were characterized by a most vehement struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, with struggle focusing on the problem of political power. For these units, problems appeared in production and work but such problems were often rooted in class struggle.

To counter such a situation, members of the Party committee organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams throughout the district to get into the midst of backward brigades and units. The object was to mobilize the masses to launch the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in a penetrating way so as to dig out class enemies, solve in a down-to-earth way problems from one unit to another and make a good job of the ideological revolutionization of leading squads and organizational revolutionization.

Meanwhile, through district- and hsien-run study classes, rotary training was given to backbone Party members at the hsien, district, commune and brigade levels, in order to raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Thus, some backward brigades and units gradually showed changes in their features. In a single jump, some joined the ranks of the advanced.

In the process of investigation and study, the leading members of the Yünyang district Party committee gradually came to understand that placed physically in the midst of the masses, they could not just take a look around but had to get personally involved in practice. Only in this way can we be more conscious in studying conscientiously with problems in mind and get direct access to the experience in the three major revolutionary struggles and combine more closely the universal truth of Marxism with local concrete revolutionary practice. After Chairman Mao's directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," appeared in the joint New Year's editorial of the Center's one magazine and two newspapers, the chief responsible comrades of the district Party committee personally came over to Nanhua brigade of Yün hsien to combine investigation and study with the practice of organizing cadres and the masses in conducting line education.

Among some cadres of this brigade there existed the muddle-headed idea of the line problem being the business of the higher-ups and of preoccupation with their own concrete work having nothing to do with line struggle. To counter such a situation, they went a step further in the study of our Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society put forward by Chairman Mao. They made a serious analysis of the conditions of class struggle and two-line struggle in this brigade. They decided to launch line education activities with a target in mind.

On the one hand, they organized the secretaries of the Party branch of the brigade to get themselves up as examples and recount personal experiences of the bitterness of their having been victimized by the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the sweetness obtained through the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This was to guide cadres in discussing the relationship between line struggle and their own work and thinking.

On the other hand, the chief responsible comrades of the district Party committee went deep into the midst of the masses to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present, and conduct in various fields education in the history of two-line struggle.

Everyone was enabled to raise further his consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought further developed throughout the brigade. In revolution and production there has appeared a bustling and thriving scene. The experience obtained by the brigade in conducting line education shows that the chief leading comrades of the district Party committee are not only investigators but also practitioners and that the process of investigation and study is one of personal practice that allows a concrete and deep understanding. The experience was summed up and popularized very rapidly. This gave an effective boost to the unfolding of line education activities throughout the district.

By studying conscientiously deep in the midst of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and doggedly taking Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to investigation and study, the leading members of Yünyang district Party committee have effectively raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Be it revolution or production, the build-up of a leading squad or the study effort of the masses, they are capable of getting at facts and unearthing and solving problems in time.

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ISLAND COMMUNE

The "Tachai on the Sea"--Changtzu Island

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1971)

On the vast expanse of blue waters in the northern part of the Yellow Sea, four small adjacent islands stand proudly. On the islands, terraced farm fields girdle the hills and tiled houses stand all in a row. On the sea, sails look like white spots, engines hum, and fishermen sing loudly that the "East Is Red." This is Changtzu Commune of Changhai hsien which is hailed as the "Tachai on the sea" and an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Luta Municipality, Liaoning province.

In the old society the fishermen here were subjected to exploitation and oppression by the imperialists and the reactionary ruling class, and they led a wretched life of "catching fish and groping for shrimp"--a life of hunger and want. After the liberation and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, drastic changes have taken place on the islands. With the help of the People's Liberation Army, the fishermen of Changtzu Commune, using Tachai as an example, have made a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and brought about mechanization of fishery production through self-reliance and arduous struggle. At present, the number of large and small motorized junks in the commune has reached 163, their nets have been changed into rayon nets, and they have installed radio communication to direct operations on the sea.

Following the development of mechanization, fish production has shown large-magnitude increases. In 1970, the commune's output of aquatic products reached 22,900 tons, an increase of 180 percent as compared with that of 1963 prior to the movement of learning from Tachai. In the first half of this year, the volume of catches by each pair of 20-horsepower motorized junks created a high record of 710,000 catties. At present, the commune has a public accumulation of ¥11.3 million, and the living standard of the commune members has shown a remarkable rise. In face of the new atmosphere of the fishing village, the fishermen said with elation: "Raising high the red banner of learning from Tachai, we changed our spirits and the island changed its appearance. Now the island has transformed its features and we depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide our sailing."

Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle

Previously, the fishermen of Changtzu Commune used small fishing boats to fish on the sea, the catch was small and the operation was unsafe. In 1958 under the brilliant illumination of the general line of "going all out, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better, and more economical results," the broad mass of fishermen were determined to

advance towards mechanization, to swiftly get rid of the backward production features, and to catch more fish and shrimp in support of the socialist construction of the State.

Shortly after the formation of the commune, they had only a weak foundation and lacked capital funds. What was to be done? Fishermen of Changtzu Commune said courageously: "Roads are opened after people have walked through them and socialism is created by strenuous effort. We are not afraid of lack of capital. We are poor but we want to make changes, to exert effort, and to make revolution."

All the villages and households on the island, men and women, young and old, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tapped the resources of the island. The fishermen broke down old conventions, braved the cold weather and cold waters to engage in winter production undertakings of fishing and catching shellfish.

The island's sandy beaches contain carborundum which is an important raw material in industrial production. They mobilized women to look for carborundum, of which more than 1,000,000 catties were secured by means of sifting and washing the sand little by little. This has given support to state construction and added a large amount of funds to the collective reserve. In the following year, they cultivated edible seaweeds on 800 rafts and earned another large sum of money.

In this way, they did not ask the State for one single fen of money, but labored with their hands and accumulated capital funds with which they bought two motorized junks as their first step towards mechanization. Thereafter, the fishermen relied on arduous struggle to speed up their tempo of mechanization. Up to 1963, this commune had procured 16 powered fishing junks.

With the development of fishery mechanization, the maintenance and repair of fishing boats has become an outstanding problem. In 1962 they had eight fishing boats to be repaired and the cost of repairs would amount to 90,000 yuan and it would have taken a long time if they sent the boats to other places for repairs. With the approach of the spring tide, would they let the boats lie idle in the docks? With this problem in mind, the fishermen studied Chairman Mao's great teaching of self-reliance.

Old fisherman Tsung Chao-sung suggested to the commune: "When the boats are damaged, we can make repairs ourselves. Without a dockyard, we can build one ourselves." With the help of the People's Liberation Army stationed on the island and by the cadres of the commune, Tsung Chao-sung led several commune members to work under the blue sky and on the sea beaches with two old saws, three iron spades, and several buckets. They waged battles day and night, removed a small sand hill, set up a native dockyard, and repaired the boats one by one, enabling the fishing boats to be enter into spring sailing and production in time. At present, a dockyard serving the fishery has been built with a preliminary structure capable of not only

repairing boats but also building boat hulls. They painted a new and most beautiful picture on a sheet of blank paper.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Run factories with diligence and thrift, run shops with diligence and thrift, and run all State-operated enterprises and cooperative enterprises with diligence and thrift." Under the situation of greater and greater development of the collective economy, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Changtzu commune discovered that a number of people had begun to be wasteful and extravagant, paying no attention to the practice of economy. Leadership members of the commune promptly went deep into the fishing villages and aboard boats to lead the commune member masses in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. They relentlessly criticized and repudiated the rich young man's work style of "it doesn't matter much to waste a little due to the large amount of wealth and extensive business of their families," lectured on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and raised the running of communes with diligence and thrift to the same level as to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in order to understand it. A revolutionary trend has emerged in the commune so that everybody practiced economy and made careful calculation in every item of expenditure in order to economize on a drop of fuel oil, a piece of rope, a nail and a block of timber.

Shao Pen-sung, secretary of the fourth section of the Fishing brigade worked diligently and thriftily for the revolution and was hailed as a "model soldier in practicing economy." Under his leadership, the fourth section has all along persisted in the combined use of sails and engines,using sails when there is wind and using engines when there is no wind. This method was made popular in the commune to economize 150 tons of diesel oil for the State last year, valued at 53,000 yuan.

Each of the boats has tools kits and economy bags, and everybody has needles stuck into his hat and spindles for knitting nets kept in his pocket so that they may repair their own boat damage, stitch up ripped sails, and mend broken nets. Since 1969, the fourth section has carried out major repairs themselves for eight 20-horsepower motorized junks to economize 6,000 yuan of repair expenses for the collective.

Previously, this commune had to go to other places for new nets. Led by the fourth section, the fishermen now can knit their own nets during their spare time, economizing several thousand yuan of processing expenditure for the collective each year and greatly reducing production costs. The cost for producing one ton of fish is 26 percent lower than that before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Points Out Orientation for Navigation

After the installation of machines on the fishing boats, some cadres of this commune figured that with the mechanization, they would have nothing

to fear. All they needed to do was to grasp production well. At one time, some of the boats reported the occurrence of many accidents, higher spending, and low output. Members of the commune Party committee went to the fishing section of Talien Island to make a squatting on-the-spot and to dissect this "sparrow." This section had in the past failed to give prominence to proletarian politics due to the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and nobody had grasped political and ideological work. Thus, they failed to boost their production in spite of their strong labor force and good-quality fishing nets. Subsequently, with the assistance of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the People's Liberation Army, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's trash of "money in command" and "material incentive," and raised their consciousness of giving prominence to proletarian politics. They set up their Party branch on the boat, conducted political work to touch the hearts of the fishermen. They relentlessly grasped the ideological revolutionization of man, enabling this section to swiftly change its appearance and to become an advanced unit of the whole commune at one leap.

After making an analysis, the commune Party committee realized that mechanization was an important condition for developing production, but it would be a heap of waste iron if they did not have revolutionized man and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Thus, they more resolutely traversed the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics, and relentlessly grasped the foundation of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people. At present, everybody on Changtzu Island reads Chairman Mao's works, every household and boat runs study classes. A drastic change has taken place in the people's spiritual appearance and over 2,000 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and five-good commune members have emerged in the whole commune.

Fishing boat "March 8" was built in 1958. Four young fisherwomen including Wen Shu-chen went aboard the fishing boat and did fishing work on the sea with ambition and aspiration of winning honor for Chairman Mao and winning prestige for the women of China by breaking down the taboo that women should never go to sea. Over the past ten years and more, they have always persisted in giving first priority to educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, regularly studied Chairman Mao's works, invited old fishermen to recall past sufferings and to think of present happiness, and carried out class education. Under the assistance of the Party branch and old fishermen, these young women took root on the fishing boat to make revolution and tempered their red hearts with strong winds and high billows.

On one occasion, "March 8" was fishing at the Central Fishing Area of the Pohai Gulf when a strong wind of the seventh to eighth grade was blowing up and they pulled up the net and sailed toward the fishing harbor of Chinwangtao. The wind blew stronger and stronger, and the surf rose higher and higher that the fishing boat was tossing like a leaf on the stormy waves and rolling billows. They became sea sick and were so tossed and tumbled they could not remain still even when they lay down. The fishing boat was a battlefield and the

wind storm was the enemy. Although they were dizzy due to sea sickness and were exhausted, they skipped several meals and regarded the dangerous situation as a good opportunity to temper themselves in fearing neither hardship nor

After waging an obstinate struggle against the strong winds and storm for two days and two nights, they finally triumphantly sailed into the Chin wangtao harbor with a full load of fresh fish. Over the past 13 years, "March 8" fishing boat has waged battles on the Yellow Sea, the Pohai Sea, and the Tunghai Sea, netted a total catch of 3,500 tons for the revolution, and fostered groups of new-style socialist women amidst strong winds and storms. Some of them have become captains, chief officers, and second officers, and some have been selected as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the provincial and municipal levels.

Wen Shu-chen, captain of the boat for the first term, was elected vice chairman of the Luta municipal revolutionary committee and she gloriously attended the "9th Congress" of the Party.

The broad mass of fishermen of Changtzu commune have borne the over-all situation in their minds, and carried out fishing for the revolution. They have carried out mutual assistance and mutual emulation with fraternal units. They made progress side by side by adopting one another's good points and correcting their shortcomings. Since 1964, they have broken down boundaries, unfolded coordinated activities of assistance and emulation on the sea with fraternal fishing boats. They exchanged experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought with one another, and taught one another fishing skills for the revolution, and this kind of cooperative activity has been popularized in seven municipalities and hsien in two provinces. The cooperative activities have not only strengthened the revolutionary unity among the fishermen between provinces and between hsien but at the same time also raised their own volume of catch higher and higher each year, enabling the volume of catches of other fraternal units to catch up rapidly. After engaging in cooperative activities with Changtzu commune, a pair of 20-horsepower fishing junks of Chuangho hsien caught 370,000 catties of fish in half a year this year, surpassing their total volume of catch of last year.

Advance in Depth and Breadth on Production

Under the excellent situation of the rapid development of fishery production, some people of Changtzu commune began to have a feeling of complacency, saying: "High hills have their peaks and large seas have their shores. Now we are like boats which have entered a harbor and there isn't much space for us to run." Members of the commune Party committee realized that in order to advance on production in depth and breadth, they had to first make an assault on "conceit" and "complacency" ideologically.

The commune Party committee carried out several open-door rectifications of work style and humbly canvassed the opinions from the commune member masses. Tu Chung-pen, deputy secretary of the Party committee and

chairman of the revolutionary committee, took the initiative in going deep among the masses, made investigation and study, solicited people's views, and consciously shunned conceit and complacency. During the movement of criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, he went to the sea market and conveyed instructions from the upper level to the masses while they were unloading fish at the harbor from several junks, and aroused the masses to carry out education in the spheres of ideology and the political line.

Under the leadership of the commune Party committee, the cadres at various levels also proceeded to the production forefront, set up study classes, and conducted criticism and repudiation of the "theory that production has reached the ceiling." The experience of Liu Yueh-yung, secretary of the Party branch of a unit and Chu Jen-tao, leader of the unit, who are hailed as "native experts" on the sea, in using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to guide scientific fishing has educated everybody profoundly. In order to resolve the contradiction between the busy season and slack season of fishing work, they complied with Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," and made a dialectical analysis of the slack season. They realized that both the busy season and slack season were only relative, and that a busy season in the North might be a slack season in the South. Therefore, they led the fishermen in adhering to the viewpoint of practice first, defied dangers, passed through the forbidden areas on the sea to explore new fishing areas 1,000 li away in the South. They finally discovered a high-yield fishing area, created a record catch of 840,000 catties annually with a 30-horsepower fishing junk, resolving the contradiction between the busy season and the slack season.

This experience enabled the cadres and commune members of Changtzu commune to realize that it was not their production-increase but their idea of continuing the revolution that had reached the ceiling. Their aquatic resources had not been exhausted but their minds lacked the dialectical method. They are certainly able to climb new peaks of fishery production continuously, if they persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their minds, incessantly break down the idea of conceit and complacency as well as their metaphysical world outlook, and combine revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude.

At present, under the leadership of the commune Party committee, the whole commune has rapidly whipped up an upsurge in opposing conceit and breaking complacency, and in advancing on production in depth and breadth. They got rid of ancient conventions and old practices, innovated nets and tools as well as fishing methods, combined trawling, drifting, encircling with angling, linked inshore fishing with deep sea fishing, combined catching with breeding, combined day-time fishing with night fishing. They reached the goal of equipping a boat with many tools, using one tool for many purposes, and teaching a fisherman many skills so that numerous advanced deeds of using scientific methods to secure high output occurred.

The twin-junks of Wang Yu-t'ai of No. 1 fishing and scouting section have been a model in catching high yield for many years. Due to Wang Yu-t'ai's complacency over his achievement, he subsequently failed to make much

progress as compared with the advances made by other people. After opposing conceit and breaking complacency, he broadened his mind and raised his ideological level. He said: "To raise the fishing output, we must first raise our own level of ideological revolutionization." Hence forth, he used ideological revolutionization to set in motion the scientific transformation of fishery, scoring remarkable achievement.

A situation existed at one time in the commune in which large 60-horsepower motorized junks caught less fish than the small 20-horsepower motorized junks. Wang Yu-t'ai made a study of the buoyancy and the lower edge of the nets, finally solving the "old, big and difficult" problem. In the first half of last year, he directed the 60-horsepower net-trawling twin-junks to catch an average of 300,000 catties of fish, and the average catch rose to 520,000 catties in the first half of this year.

The twin-junks led by Wang Tien-cheng, leader of the No. 7 fishing scouting section, persisted in the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct scientific fishing, manifested the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to take action, creating an advanced record catch of 710,000 catties by a set of twin-junks during the first half of this year. The total fishery output of the commune totalled 14,800 tons during the first half of this year, valued at 4.6 million yuan, showing an increase of 51 percent in production output, and an increase of 44 percent in production value, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.

Simultaneous with the energetic development of fishery production, this commune has complied with Chairman Mao's guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" to vigorously develop agricultural and sideline production. Last year Changtzu Island reaped a good harvest of 515 catties of grain per mow on the "stone-plate fields" strewn with pebbles and rocks. The number of rafts for breeding edible seaweed has been increased to 4,000. They have also set up a dockyard, a rope factory, a native iodine factory and a cereal processing plant. It is gratifying to behold the Changtzu Island of today which has become a prosperous and thriving new fishing village of socialism.

NCNA correspondent

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LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Fairly Big Advance in Animal Husbandry in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

china has achieved a fairly big increase in animal husbandry under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the rural cadres and commune members have conscientiously implemented the principle of developing animal husbandry in an all-round way, centered on breeding pigs, as part of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace setter in agriculture.

the number of pigs, draught animals, sheep and goats last year was the highest in history. preliminary statistics show that the number of pigs in june was 7.5 per cent more than that at the beginning of the year. fairly big increases were also reported for draught animals and sheep and goats. the survival rate of young animals in chinghai, sinkiang, tibet and inner mongolia -- the major stock breeding areas -- was higher this year than last.

this means that there are more draught animals and good-quality manure for agriculture and more meat and other animal products for the market. state pig purchases in the first half of this year were 9.6 per cent more than the same 1970 period.

in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have paid great attention to animal husbandry and strengthened the leadership over it. mao tsetung thought study classes started last spring. the participants studied chairman mao's teachings on the relations among agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. they received education in ideology and political line. all this raised the consciousness of the cadres and commune members of the struggle between the two lines and strengthened their determination to raise animals for the revolution. many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions worked out long-term plans for developing animal husbandry and measures to increase production this year. under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels, many pastoral areas carried out capital construction on grasslands.

while promoting collective pig-raising, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels encouraged individual breeding, in line with chairman mao'S teaching: "apart from collective pig-raising by the cooperatives, every peasant household should be advised to raise one or several pigs." many communes and production brigades are raising more breeding pigs to provide the peasant households with piglets. hopei province increased its sows 2.2 times in the first half of this year compared with the same 1970 period; in szechwan, there was a 30 per cent increase, and over two-thirds of the increase was achieved by collective breeding. in many communes and production brigades, the number of pigs averages one per capita or one per mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare) of arable land.

following chairman mao's teaching "it is easy to get pig-feed. certain grasses and leaves, sweet potatoes and their vines can all be used, feeding pigs does not necessarily need any grain, still less a lot of grain", the leaders in many areas have mobilised the masses to collect crop stalks, weeds and wild vegetables and turn them into fermented pig-feed with a high sugar content. some counties in hopei province have set aside some plots for growing fodder grass. some provinces south of the yangtze river grow pig fodder on the surface of ponds.

many veterinary stations have been improved to treat and prevent animal diseases. a mass campaign is under way to use medicinal herbs in dealing with animal diseases.

CHANGCHUN

Transformation of Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 17, 1971)

once ground under the heel of the japanese aggressors, the northeast china city of changchun is today a beautiful and thriving industrial centre.

changchun was made the "capital" of the japanese-created puppet state of "manchukuo" in march 1932, following the start of japanese imperialism's war of aggression against china on september 18, 1931 when it began the forcible occupation of the northeast. the city became the political, economic, military and cultural centre of the japanese aggressors in ruling northeast china. the city was dotted with bureaucratic institutions and all kinds of japanese trade companies to plunder the people. gendarmes and policemen threw their weight about. japanese imperialism ruthlessly oppressed the chinese people politically; it exploited them economically and it gave them enslaving education culturally.

under the japanese-puppet rule changchun was a consumer city, having only a few dozen small plants producing manufactured goods. during the subsequent rule by kuomintang reactionaries, changchun remained a scene of desolation.

after the city was liberated in 1948 the people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, swiftly cleaned up the mire left by the japanese aggressors and the reactionary kuomintang government, healed the wounds of war and built changchun into a new socialist industrial city. no traces of its colonial past remain in the city.

in the suburbs a forest of smokestacks bears witness to the post-liberation establishment of metallurgical, machinery, chemical, light industrial, textile and electronics plants. changchun is now a manufacturing city with more than 200,000 industrial workers. but during rule by the japanese aggressors, the older generation of the workers recall, changchun's suburbs were a wilderness with barracks for the japanese aggressor troops. the site of the famous changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant was at one time a bacteriological warfare factory of unit 100 of the japanese kuantung army.

it is from here that the japanese aggressors sent out large amounts of germs in 1942 and 1945 to carry out inhuman experiments in the grasslands and rivers of the hailar area of china's northeast province of heilungkiang and committed towering crimes against the chinese people. in 1953 the chinese people turned their inveterate hatred for the japanese aggressors into great strength for building the socialist motherland and built china's first motor vehicle plant on the debris of the bacteriological warfare factory and produced china's first lorry. the types of motor vehicles have kept increasing and output is twice the originally designed capacity. the plant is also an important base for training technicians for the motor vehicle industry all over the country. it has sent over 10,000 well-trained workers and cadres to other parts of the country.

a bus ride eastward across the itung river leads to the changchun tractor plant which has over 4,000 workers. this modern plant designed and built by china's own efforts now covers more than 100,000 square metres of floor space. rows of brand-new red-painted tractors parked on the central square of the plant greet the eye.

the plant, which was built and went into operation before the great proletarian cultural revolution, has raised output by 150 per cent in the past few years. the workers and technicians follow the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they have broken with foreign conventions and constantly improved production techniques. applying chairman mao's philosophic concepts and pooling their wisdom, they turned out a horizontal planetary wheel rolling machine, china's first. this machine, which raises output eightfold, has blazed a new trail for the rolling technique in producing tractors.

simultaneous with the rapid expansion of large and medium sized industry, many neighbourhood workshops have come into existence. one of them, which was set up by 20 housewives, has been enlarged to the present "march 8" motor car spare parts factory. it has some 130 workers and covers 850 square metres of floor space. it now can make and repair more than 20 kinds of parts and accessories, including cylinder bodies and fuel filters. last year it trial-produced negative ion exchange resin, a product which requires a fairly high technical level. it was cited as a national advanced unit in communications the same year.

during the japanese-puppet rule, the "capital" of the puppet state of "manchukuo" had only some dozens of primary and middle schools and colleges with about 30,000 students. the schools at that time were established for the children of the japanese and puppet rulers, landlords and capitalists. the children of the chinese labouring people had no chance to study. the japanese invaders gave enslaving and fascist education in schools. japanese was the "official language" of "manchukuo". teachers and students could only talk in japanese and the books were in japanese.

changchun now has more than 500 primary and middle schools, colleges and technical schools of different types with some 300,000 students. all school-age children are in school; the city is trying to make junior middle school education general. a big cultural quarter extends from the park-like people's square in the downtown area to the scenic bank of nanhu lake. the magnificent buildings of a workers' cultural palace, a stadium and a library are in the woods. a dozen colleges, universities and technical schools are

near one another. these include kirin university, kirin teachers' university, kirin engineering institute, kirin medical college, changchun geological institute, changchun college of optics and precision apparatus and instruments, changchun physical culture school, changchun finance and trade school and kirin arts school. hospitals and health centres in different parts of the city form a medical and health network.

chu man-hung, now a student in the philosophy department of kirin university, was a rank-and-file woman worker in the changchun rubber plant and a model worker, special class, of kirin province. she had the honour of attending the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in the spring of 1969 and there saw the great leader chairman mao. under the japanese-puppet rule, she begged for her living in the streets. she became a child worker at the age of nine in a factory run by japanese capitalists. she was often beaten and suffered humiliation there. she was sent to the university last year by the party committee and the workers of the rubber plant.

the kirin medical college which stands opposite kirin university on the same street, was formerly the site of "the government" and "the departments" of the puppet "manchukuo". a building in the college compounds was the den of the japanese war criminal nobusuke kishi when he was a vice-director in the puppet "manchukuo" government. there he hatched plots and issued criminal orders to suck the blood of the chinese people. the so-called grain control law he mapped out provided that large quantities of grain had to be shipped from northeast china to japan annually. thirty six million tons of grain were plundered in the last six years of the puppet "manchukuo" regime. this former den of the japanese aggressors has been turned into an institution of higher learning training doctors for the people. the tens of thousands of young doctors trained at the college in the past two decades are now working in various parts of the country.

the network of trade agencies in the city mirrors the growing prosperity of the city's socialist economy. a wide variety of goods is on sale in the department stores and food shops. most of the goods is produced locally. the changchun no. 1 department store alone sells 4,000 varieties of locally made products. changchun is now able to produce cotton textiles, knitwear, embroidered fabric and enamel and aluminium wares as well as sewing machines, bicycles and clocks. the province's famous products of genseng and deer's antlers and other tonics in traditional chinese medicine have won favourable comments from customers.

following the rise in the people's purchasing power, the total volume of business transactions in changchun city is now 9.3 times that in the early post-liberation period. several price reductions have been made since liberation. the prices of medicine were reduced on five occasions in the past decade and now averaged 80 per cent less. the price of antibiotics has been cut by an average of 90 per cent.

changchun has been made into an attractive city. everywhere trees provide cool shade along the streets and around buildings. the broad boulevards are flanked by multi-storied buildings. the many mini-parks along the city's main thoroughfare serve as places of recreation.

buildings covering a total floor space of seven million square metres have gone up since liberation. the new housing space added comes to 2.5 million square metres. new workers housing estates have sprung up in all parts of the city.

many new homes for workers have been built on the eastern bank of the itung river, on what was once a slum area under the japanese-puppet rule. after occupying changchun, the japanese aggressors ordered that the houses of the labouring people in the central part of the city be torn down. the occupants were driven to live along the river on the banks overgrown with weeds. the river often overflowed because dykes were not repaired and the river bed was silted up. in a flood in the summer of 1935, the slums were swamped and countless homes were swept away. many people became homeless and wandered in the streets.

kuo hai-chuan, a veteran building worker, has lived in this area for many years. the two cottages that he built with hard toil before liberation were engulfed by flood waters. he worked like a beast of burden under the whip of the japanese troops in order to keep himself and his family alive. he helped put up one mansion after another, but his family lived in a shed which scarcely sheltered them against the elements. his family moved into a new home after liberation and is now leading a happy life. he makes hard efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and works selflessly. he is now a member of the communist party and a cadre. he is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kirin provincial construction company.

the once filthy itung river is no longer a menace. it was dredged and a dam was built across it for water detention purposes. the city's sewage and underground water mains were completely renovated. filthy water which used to flow into the itung river is now led to a power-driven pumping station for treatment and then to the suburbs for irrigation purposes. the city's environmental sanitation was thoroughly improved and today clear water flows in the river.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Presents Credentials to Austrian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

wang yueh-yi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of austria, presented his credentials yesterday to franz jonas, president of the republic of austria, according to a vienna report.

president franz jonas had a friendly conversation with ambassador wang yueh-yi.

present on the occasion were rudolf kirchschlaeger, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the republic of austria.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in austria were also present at the credentials ceremony.

on september 14, ambassador wang yueh-yi called on foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger to hand him a duplicate copy of his credentials.

ambassador wang yueh-yi arrived in vienna by air on september 11.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Visit Textile Mill in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 16, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia; and the other distinguished cambodian guests on the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. visited the sinkiang "july 1" textile mill in urumchi this afternoon. they were accompanied on the visit by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun; and lung shu-chin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

when prime minister penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived at the mill by car, they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the mill's revolutionary committee and workers of various

nationalities. the guests visited the mill's printing and dyeing, spinning and weaving workshops. prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary cordially shook hands with the workers. prime minister penn nouth introduced special envoy ieng sary to the workers. speaking to them, ieng sary warmly praised the mill for its achievements in production. he wished the workers new victories under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the guests this morning visited a mountain lake on the slope of the bogdo peak.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling accompanied the guests on the visit.

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Special Envoy Ieng Sary Give Banquet in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 16, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. delegation to the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun; leading members of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the sinkiang regional command of the chinese people's liberation army lung shu-chin, tsao szu-ming, liu hsing, pei chou-yu, li chuan-chun, tsaotanofu, hsu kuo-hsien, chang chien-cheng, tien shu-chen, szumayiaimaiti, tzuya and wu sheng-kai; and leading members of the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee including chen ming-yu.

attending the banquet were madame penn nouth and the other members of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. delegation.

the banquet was permeated with a very cordial and friendly warm atmosphere.

prime minister penn nouth spoke at the banquet and was warmly applauded. he expressed deep gratitude to the regional revolutionary committee and the people of various nationalities in sinkiang for the fraternal and warm welcome and reception given to the delegation. he warmly praised the people of various nationalities in sinkiang and the fighters of the chinese p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang for the victories they have won under chairman mao's leadership in developing industry, agriculture, livestock breeding and in other fields of work.

he said: tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is personally led by chairman mao, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have accelerated their victorious advance. our people regard the victories won by the people of various nationalities in sinkiang along with the rest of the great chinese people, under the guidance of chairman mao's great line, not only as an encouragement but also a great contribution to our present struggle.

prime minister penn nouth said: we will bring to the cambodian people the fraternal friendship and unity of comrades-in-arms the people of various nationalities in sinkiang showed to us. we will convey to the cambodian people the happy news of the victories won by the people of various nationalities in sinkiang and their support to us.

in his speech, tung shu-chin said: the people of various nationalities in sinkiang and the entire people of our country have always taken every victory the cambodian people won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as a victory of our own. the people of sinkiang are determined to follow the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of our country and, together with the rest of the people of our country, give firm support to the people of the three countries of indochina in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are convinced that the people of the three countries of indochina will certainly win final victory in this just war.

tung shu-chin asked prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary to convey the cordial regards of the people of various nationalities in sinkiang to the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, and their profound friendship to the cambodian people who are fighting heroically on the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling attended the banquet.

Cambodian Delegation Headed by Prime Minister Penn Nouth Leaves Urumchi for Lanchow

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 17, 1971)

the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, wound up its successful visit to sinkiang and left here by special plane for a visit to lanchow this morning. it is bringing with it the profound friendly feelings of the eight million people of all nationalities in sinkiang for the cambodian people. madame penn nouth left by the same plane.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests from urumchi to lanchow. the distinguished guests were warmly seen off at the airport by tung shu-chin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and commander of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao szu-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command; and leading members of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command and the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang liu hsing, pei chou-yu, li chuan-chun, tsaotanofu, hsu kuo-hsien, chang chieh-cheng, lo jung, tien shu-chen, szumayiaimaiti, tzuya and wu sheng-kai; and chen ming-yu,

chairman of the urumchi municipal revolutionary committee; as well as several thousand revolutionary people of various nationalities.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling left urumchi by the same plane.

CHINA AND CHILE

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Chilean National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to salvador allende gossens, president of the republic of chile, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the republic of chile. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency salvador allende gossens,
president of the republic of chile,

santiago

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of chile, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the chilean government and people.

the chilean people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. through protracted, dauntless and heroic struggles, the chilean people overthrew the spanish colonial rule, and since independence have continued their unremitting struggle against imperialist aggression, plunder, control and interference and won one victory after another.

under your excellency's leadership, the chilean government and people are now making tremendous efforts in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and their right over 200-nautical-mile patrimonial sea, developing national economy and overcoming natural disasters, and have been winning new victories and successes. the chinese government and people express admiration and congratulations for all this.

the chinese and chilean peoples have forged a profound friendship in their long struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile has opened a new chapter in the annals of friendship between the people of our two countries. the chinese people firmly stand together with the chilean people; they will support and learn from each other and march forward together in the struggle for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

may the republic of chile enjoy prosperity and its people happiness exclamation

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and chile develop constantly exclamation

may the profound friendship between the peoples of china and chile last forever exclamation

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 17, 1971

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 15, 1971)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun gave a reception in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation yesterday evening.

present on the occasion were: jorge garcia bango, director general of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder); mario pelaez, deputy director of the inder; roberto melendez, director of the protocol department of the cuban ministry of foreign affairs; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; and officials of the cuban ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of foreign trade. representatives of chinese residents in cuba were also present.

all members of the chinese delegation with shih yu-chang as head and yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads attended the reception.

present also were all members of the cuban national table tennis team.

the sportsmen of china and cuba had a cordial conversation at the reception. they warmly wished that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. they exchanged table tennis experience and sang revolutionary songs of cuba and china together.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Director of Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 15, 1971)

jorge garcia bango, director general of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder), yesterday morning received shih yu-chang, head, and yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung, deputy heads, of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were mario rodriguez escalona and octavio perez reboredo, deputy directors of the international relations department of the inder, and renato aguero, secretary of the cuban federation of table tennis.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Receives Leader, Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 16, 1971)

robert galley, french minister of post and tele-communications, received here yesterday evening chung fu-hsiang, leader, and li chao-chi, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation for tele-communications cooperation which is now on a friendly visit to france. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 11 after a visit to switzerland.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Delegation of New Diet Members of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of new diet members of the liberal democratic party of japan headed by hideji kawasaki, leader, and shigeru suganami, deputy leader, of the delegation.

they included secretary general of the delegation misoji sakamoto, members of the delegation minoru

yoshida, tokuo yamashita, kazuto mukaiyama, kiyoshi mizuno, kozo watanabe and shunjiro karazawa and assistants of the delegation seinen matsumura, kenji maede and kentaro ueno.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the china-japan friendship association, the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, lin po, li fu-teh, ting min, hsu tsung-mao, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, and chou pin.

after the meeting premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

Japanese Young Workers' Friendship Visiting Group from Tachikawa Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1971)

a 12-member japanese young workers' friendship visiting group from tachikawa, led by katsuhisa iida, arrived here by air today. the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned chang yu, hsing jen-hsien and li tien-ying and representatives of peking workers.

the visiting group arrived in china on september 4 for a friendly visit. before coming to peking, it visited changsha, shanghai, yenan and sian.

Flowers of Friendship between Chinese and Japanese People Blossom Everywhere

(NCNA-English Talien, Sept. 17, 1971)

the north china port of talien plays host to seamen from countries on the five continents every day. contacts between the japanese seamen and the chinese workers are frequent and demonstrate the profound friendship forged between the chinese and japanese people in their common struggle against u.s. aggression and the revival of japanese militarism.

japanese seamen rescue chinese worker

when a japanese freighter was being unloaded at talien port one day, a chinese docker fell into the sea while working. a japanese seaman at once gave the "man overboard" signal while rallying people nearby to rescue the worker. the whole crew began rescue operations with chinese workers. some jumped into the sea, some threw rope ladders and some threw life-belts. the docker was soon rescued. the japanese ship was in jubilation. the seamen came to inquire after his health and took him to the sick-bay for treatment. when the chinese organization concerned went to thank the japanese friends, they said: "the people of japan and china are brothers and comrades-in-arms. we did today only what we should do."

two bottles of stomach pills

foreign seamen are constantly coming and going in talien. but, no matter how short the time their ships anchor, the talien customs house doctors make their rounds to treat foreign seamen patients in line with chairman mao's teaching on serving the people. a japanese freighter was about to weigh anchor one day. the medical group went aboard as usual to give the seamen their last medical check-up. they went from cabin to cabin, asking how everyone was. the mate of the freighter, who had a bad stomach, was moved when he saw the chinese doctors come again. when asked how he was feeling, he hesitated and then said: "the medicine you gave me is quite effective for my stomach trouble. but it's run out and we are leaving." hearing this, a member of the medical group hurried back to try to find some. none was available. a laboratory technician, hearing of this, at once offered the two bottles he had bought for one of his relatives a few days earlier. he said: "the difficulties of our japanese friend are also ours. let him have the medicine." two members of the medical group cycled back to the dock with it. it was only a few minutes before the freighter was to leave when they stepped on board. tears in his eyes, the japanese friend took the medicine with many expressions of thanks. as the freighter slowly pulled away from the dock, the japanese friend stood on the deck, waving farewell to the chinese comrades.

hearts of chinese and japanese people are linked

a chinese doctor of the talien quarantine hurried to the wharf one evening. as soon as he boarded a japanese ship, a middle-aged japanese seaman walked up and, clasping the doctor by the hand, said: "you've come again to treat our patients in your spare time." so saying, he took the doctor to his cabin. when other seamen learned of the doctor's arrival, they all turned out to see him.

referring to the doctor's visit, a veteran japanese seaman, who had been cured by the chinese doctor, said with feeling: "there is no such practice in japan or other capitalist countries. this happens only in china under the leadership of chairman mao." the doctor said: "chairman mao teaches us to do this to serve the chinese people and the people of the whole world heart and soul. we have not done enough." surrounding him, the japanese seamen chatted with the chinese doctor. the topics changed from china to japan and from the past to the present. one seaman said: "the people of both our countries were victims of japanese imperialism when it invaded china. now, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the revival of japanese militarism. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are our common enemies." the chinese doctor said: "right, the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries brings us closer together. the militant unity of our two peoples is invincible." far into the night they chatted.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Arrives in Peking After Visiting Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, arrived here by train today after concluding its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, hu li-peng and liu kuang-ya.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Men's Basketball and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

a chinese men's basketball team and a women's volleyball team with kung shu-hsiang as leader and shih kao and fu sheng-tsai as deputy leaders left peking by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

players of the men's basketball team are: chiang chung-chien, wang chang-yu, sun ching-hsien, chang ta-wei, huang pin-chieh, hsuan cheng-pin, chen mao-lin, chang chien-sheh, tai ke-li, chin chia-ping, chiao liu-wen, chang chih-ao and ma yung-jen. team coach is cheng shih-chun.

players of the women's volleyball team are: fan kuei-hsiang, jen lien-feng, na hsiao-ping, wu kuo-ying, ko wei-ping, wang hsi-fen, chao hung-ying, hsu ai-min, hsu li-yun, hsu hsiu-mei, li chang-chun and wu hsueh-chun. team coach is chueh yung-wu.

the teams were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, tsao ke-chiang, sung chung, lu ting, wei chun-lin, liu yi-ting and chin chi-hsiang, as well as sportsmen of various events.

also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

Peking Opera Troupe Presents Premiere of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Shachiapang" in Wonsan City, Korea

(NCNA-English Wonsan, Sept. 16, 1971)

the kangwon provincial people's committee held a mass meeting this evening in wonsan, a city of heroes, in honour of the performance visit of china's peking opera troupe of peking. at the meeting, the peking opera troupe presented the premiere of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" and was warmly welcomed by the people of wonsan.

li byong hak, vice-chairman of the kangwon provincial people's committee, and tien kuang-wen, head of the peking opera troupe of peking, spoke at the meeting.

comrade li byong hak, on behalf of all the working people and all the literary and art workers of kangwon province, warmly welcomed the peking opera troupe on its visit to wonsan city and extended warm and militant regards to the fraternal people and literary and art workers of china. he enthusiastically praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the brilliant victory in china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

comrade li byong hak went on to give an account of the tremendous achievements in all fields made by the entire working people and literary and art workers of kangwon province by holding high the revolutionary banner of juche idea under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung.

he said that the working people and literary and art workers of kangwon province will, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, always struggle side by side with the fraternal chinese people against their common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

comrade tien kuang-wen expressed in his speech hearty thanks to the warm welcome and enthusiastic reception accorded by the people and literary and art workers of kangwon province and wonsan city. he warmly praised the heroic people of kangwon province and wonsan city and the entire korean people for the tremendous achievements they have made in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people. he said that the peking opera troupe will in its visit learn modestly from the heroic people and literary and art workers of kangwon province.

in conclusion, tien kuang-wen said that the chinese people and literary and art workers, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, will always unite, fight together and win victories together with the korean people and literary and art workers in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the speeches of li byong hak and tien kuang-wen were warmly applauded by the audience.

present at the performance were kim ui sun, chief secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; ryu oyong ryon, chairman, and li byong hak, vice-chairman, of the kangwon provincial people's committee; hwang hak song, chief secretary of the wonsan city committee

of the workers' party of korea; kim hui jun, chairman of the wonsan municipal people's committee; kim sung il, chairman of the kangwon provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association; and others.

at the end of the performance, the korean comrades-in-arms presented a basket of flowers to the chinese performers in congratulation of their success.

the peking opera troupe of peking arrived in wonsan from pyongyang on the early morning of september 13. the kangwon provincial people's committee gave a banquet the same evening in its honour.

kim ui sun, chief secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; ryu byong ryon, chairman, and li byong hak, vice-chairman, of the kangwon provincial people's committee; hwang hak song, chief secretary of the wonsan city committee of the workers' party of korea; kim hui jun, chairman of the wonsan municipal people's committee; and other leading comrades as well as literary and art workers of kangwon province and wonsan city attended the banquet.

Korean Journalists' Delegation Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 17, 1971)

the journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea headed by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, yesterday visited shaoshan, home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china.

accompanying the korean comrades-in-arms on the visit were leading party and government comrades of hunan province and changsha city shang tzu-chin and su ming, and leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the central broadcasting administration and the "liberation army daily" comrades chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang and hu chi-kun.

the delegation was warmly welcomed by comrades mao tse-pu and ma yu-ching, leading members of the shaoshan region, and local revolutionary people on its arrival at shaoshan. there the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and had a cordial conversation with cadres and members of the shaoshan people's commune and the shaoshan production brigade. the comrades of the people's commune and the production brigade who took part in the conversation asked the delegation to convey to the fraternal korean people when it was back home, affectionate regards and high respects from the people of chairman mao's home village. they wished premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, good health and a long life.

the korean comrades-in-arms made an entry in the visitors' book, which ran: "the visit to comrade mao tsetung's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it has enabled the delegation to know about the revolutionary family of chairman mao and his revolutionary activities and it has left

a deep impression on the delegation. under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people have won victory in the chinese revolution and built their country into a powerful socialist country. long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people exclamation"

the delegation arrived in changsha on september 15. that evening, comrade pu chan-ya, secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, cordially met comrade kim song got and all the comrades on the delegation and gave a banquet in their honour. during its stay in changsha, the delegation visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early days -- the sites of the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers' institute, the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party and the hunan institute for self-study.

the delegation left here for shanghai this morning for a visit.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of hunan province and changsha city shang tzu-chin, su ming and other comrades, leading members of the local press circles, and hundreds of revolutionary people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition of Production and Fighting in Vietnam Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

the photographic exhibition of production and fighting in viet nam, which was held in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam, closed here today after a successful run. more than 80,000 people in peking visited the exhibition.

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, today visited the exhibition together with comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china. comrade yao wen-yuan praised the vietnamese people for their heroism in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in persistently carrying on production. he said that the exhibition contributed to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. he said: the chinese and vietnamese people will closely unite, support each other and fight together to win still greater victories.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government attached great importance to the 26th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n. in a short space of time, the exhibition was visited by more than 80,000 people, and this manifested the sympathy and support of the chinese people for the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

also visiting the exhibition today were leading members of the departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, lu wei-chao, wu hsiao-ta, hsiao te and hsing jen-hsien.

the exhibition highlighted the great victories won by the heroic vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party. filled with profound feelings for the vietnamese people, people in the chinese capital flocked to see the exhibition since it was opened on september first. they warmly congratulated the vietnamese people on their brilliant successes in production and fighting and praised the great militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam. many visitors wrote down their warm feelings in the visitors' book in words such as these: "in the difficult year of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people, with dogged determination and strong confidence, have engaged in both production and fighting and scored brilliant victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and in production. this is a great inspiration and education to us. we are convinced that the heroic vietnamese people will surely win and u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "the victories of the vietnamese people mean our own victories and constitute the greatest support to our country's revolution. we shall learn from the shining example of viet nam of daring to struggle" and "china and viet nam are neighbours closely related to each other like the lips and teeth, and the people of the two countries are both comrades and brothers. the chinese people will always unite, fight and win victory together with the heroic vietnamese people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, and firmly support them in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end until complete victory is won."

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Philippine Women Education and Cultural Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the philippine women educational and cultural group with teresa f. nieva as its leader and beatriz p. ronquillo as its deputy leader.

present at the meeting were leading members of the organizations concerned, representatives of women of the chinese capital and staff members yang kung-su, wang hai-jung, li chuan-chung, chu kun, chang meng-wei, ho shou-tuan, wang ta-wan, sun kuei-chun, chi chao-chu and shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Thi Binh Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome of Revolutionary People, Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Her Honor

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, arrived here by air this morning on her way home from paris. tran van tu, ambassador of the r.s.v.n. to poland, arrived by the same plane.

warmly welcoming her at the airport were leading members of departments concerned of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the government, the people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, shen chien, fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, yen chung-chuan, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, ting kuo-yu, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao and wang hai-jung.

imbued with feelings of profound militant friendship for the vietnamese people, 4,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiawomen, and revolutionary people of the chinese capital gathered at the airport enthusiastically to wait for the arrival of minister nguyen thi binh and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the airport today flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. the welcoming crowds held aloft red banners and huge streamers inscribed with "we warmly hail the great victories scored by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation".

minister nguyen thi binh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms stepped down from the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. leading members of chinese departments concerned stepped forward to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms warmly. accompanied by them, minister nguyen thi binh walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the crowds waved the official flags of the republic of south viet nam and the national flags of china, and bouquets and coloured silk scarves to greet the vietnamese comrades while merry children performed dances. imbued with profound revolutionary feelings for the fraternal vietnamese people, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiawomen and revolutionary masses shouted: "a warm welcome to minister nguyen thi binh exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win, the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" minister nguyen

thi binh kept waving back. the airport was permeated with a very warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

also present at the airport were tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other comrades from the r.s.v.n. and d.r.v.n. embassies; and

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., now visiting china, and other vietnamese comrades.

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming minister nguyen thi binh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms. the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Tanzanian Red Cross Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the tanzanian red cross society with d. kunambi as its head and m.l. mackeja as its deputy head.

present on the occasion were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and mrs. dorah m.j. danieli, second secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including kuo hsing-kuo, wang min, ho kung-kai and chao wei.

US

Nixon's "New Economic Policy" Cannot Heal Fatally Ailing US Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1971)

the "new economic policy" recently announced by nixon is an emergency measure the u.s. ruling circles have been forced to take as they are beset with difficulties at home and abroad. its announcement reflects fully the economic mire into which the u.s. ruling circles are sinking and their desperate struggle.

the united states is plagued with financial-monetary and economic crises breaking out simultaneously, a rare case in its history. in the words of the u.s. press, it is suffering "simultaneously (from) both recession and inflation". this serious situation has compelled the nixon administration to adopt extraordinary measures. the u.s. "new economic policy", the british weekly "new statesman" wrote, shows that "her empire may have collapsed less dramatically than the british one -- but it has crumbled all the same". the decline of the united states to such an extent is the inevitable result of the malignant development of u.s. monopoly capitalism and washington's long-standing policy of aggression and war. economic crises have broken out in the united states for five times since the end of the second world war. faced with the increasingly difficult situation when it came into office in 1969, the nixon administration adopted a "tight" economic policy, regarding the "control of inflation" and "the defense of the dollar" as urgent matters. but far from achieving its expected goals, this policy accelerated the outbreak of a new economic crisis. the 5th post-war economic crisis began in august 1969. by the end of last november, industrial production had fallen 7.6 per cent. despite the ups and downs in the following months, key industrial production again showed a sharp drop in last july, with the index for key industrial output 5.3 per cent below that of july 1969 and retail trade 352 million dollars less than last june. 2,807 industrial and commercial concerns declared bankrupt in the first quarter of this year, 335 more than in the corresponding period last year. according to greatly minimized u.s. official figures, the number of unemployed exceeded 5 million throughout the first half of this year, amounting to about 6 per cent of the working population. the unemployment rate reached 6.1 per cent last month, nearing the peak unemployment rate in the past 9 years. all this shows that this u.s. economic crisis has lasted longer than any of the previous ones in the post-war period.

in face of the daily worsening economic crisis, the nixon administration was forced to give up the "tight" policy step by step last year, and began an "expansionary" policy which practises in a big way deficit financing, easy credits, and increase of currency issues, in an attempt to stimulate an economic resurgence. but the result is just like "when the carrying pole is not secured at both ends, the loads slip off". these measures, instead of helping the u.s. out of the economic crisis, have greatly aggravated its financial and monetary crises, and brought about bigger financial deficits. u.s. treasury secretary john connally recently forecast that the u.s. budget deficit for fiscal 1972 will reach 27,000 million to 28,000 million dollars, breaking all post-war records. the total deficit in the three fiscal years under the nixon administration will amount to 54,000 million dollars, which is bigger than that of any u.s. administration in post-war years.

to make up for the big financial deficits, the nixon government floated bonds and issued paper notes on a colossal scale. according to u.s. press reports, u.s. national debt has amounted to 405,000 million dollars. during the first half of this year, u.s. currency issues went up drastically at an annual rate of 10.4 per cent. in last mid-july, the total amount of currency issues reached 226,700 million dollars. runaway inflation has brought about steady soaring of prices. the price index of consumer goods rose to 121.5 last june (with that of 1967 as 100).

soaring prices have pushed up the costs of u.s. commodities, thereby greatly weakening their competitive power on domestic and foreign markets. since last april, u.s. foreign trade registered deficits in four consecutive months, quite unprecedented in u.s. history. u.s. commerce secretary maurice stans said apprehensively that the united states will record a trade deficit this year, the first time since 1893. the foreign trade deficits in the first seven months this year, plus the enormous outflow of capital resulted from successive lowering of interest rate, raised u.s. balance of payments deficits to 11,300 million dollars in the first half of this year. as u.s. balance of payments deficits went up drastically, dollar holdings by foreigners in last june reached 51,900 million dollars including about 32,000 million dollars by foreign central banks which can be converted into u.s. gold at any time. on the other hand, the u.s. gold reserves backing the dollar dropped incessantly, down to 9,700 million dollars early last month. confidence in the dollar has gone down drastically. the dollar can no longer maintain its dominant position in the monetary system of the capitalist world. the "dollar empire" which had once held sway is now sick to the core and is sinking fast. the dishing up by the nixon administration of the "new economic policy" is a concrete sign of the declining u.s. monopoly capitalist circles in a desperate struggle. it tries to prevent the financial and economic crises from getting worse, keep up the privileged position of the dollar and continue to maintain the u.s. economic hegemony in the capitalist world by fleecing the american working people and shifting crises onto other countries. but this is only wishful thinking. many capitalist countries have accused the united states of its selfishness and shifting of its troubles onto others. the struggle between the united states and other capitalist countries with the former trying continuously to maintain and the latter resisting its hegemony in the capitalist world is becoming fiercer and will go on for a long period. the u.s. working class rose up first to oppose the wage-freeze measures of the nixon administration. they persisted in strikes in defiance of strike-banning orders and threat from the authorities. people pointed out that the big monopolies have profited from the "new economic policy" which victimises the masses of labouring people, especially the working class. a u.s. senator said that nixon's "new economic policy" was "depriving the poor to fatten the rich".

the great leader chairman mao pointed out long ago: "the imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." the u.s. "new economic policy" is the product of u.s. imperialism struggling desperately amidst innumerable insurmountable contradictions. this policy cannot extricate the united states from its financial and economic crises, but hastens the destruction of u.s. imperialism riddled with increasingly acute contradictions at home and abroad.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Health Minister of Arab Republic of Yemen Receives Chinese Hospital Investigation Group

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 16, 1971)

hussein abdulla al magdami, minister of health of the arab republic of yemen (a.r.y.), received all the members of a chinese hospital investigation group led by kao mei on september 14 and had a cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were abdulla al jindani, chief of the department for foreign relations of the health ministry of the a.r.y., and pan chih-chiang, economic attache of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese hospital investigation group arrived in sanaa on september 13. at the invitation of the yemeni government, the chinese group will make investigation of a hospital to be built in taiz with chinese assistance in accordance with an agreement between the governments of china and the arab republic of yemen.

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Careful Work and Earnestly Implement the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

- An investigation of the effort of Shenyang Medical College at uniting with, educating and remolding the existing force of teachers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The problem of educational reform is mainly one of teachers," the revolutionary committee of Shenyang Medical College continuously devotes elaborate efforts toward the existing force of teachers in the practice of educational revolution and helps the intellectuals in remolding their world outlook. This pushes the penetrating development of the educational revolution.

Remolding Combined with Employment

Of the original 948 teachers of the Shenyang Medical College, the veterans are mostly from families of the exploiting class and of non-laboring people. Some of them formerly erred to different degrees. In the spring of 1969, the college acquired the advanced experience created by Tsinghua University and Peking University in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various guidelines and policies. In a concrete way, the college analyzed the practical conditions of the teaching force and strictly differentiated the two categories of contradictions and adhered to the guideline of combining employment with remolding and remolding with employment. Chairman Mao's proletarian policy toward intellectuals that provided for their "re-education" and gave them a "way out" was put into effect. Over 95 percent of the veteran teachers are placed on the first line of teaching, medical work, and scientific research. In the practice of educational

revolution, these veteran teachers show tremendous progress ideologically and professionally. They have made a big contribution to the Party's educational cause.

In June of 1970, after the admittance of the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students to the college, its educational revolution entered a new stage. On the teachers was imposed a more exacting demand. How to strengthen the re-education and remolding of intellectuals while employing them was an important problem confronting the revolutionary committee of the college in implementing the Party's policy.

A lecturer from a poor family committed a serious mistake. He later realized his own fault, and was allowed by the college to give lectures again. In November last year, he joined another teacher in preparing refresher exercises for the benefit of worker-peasant-soldier students. In the problems was reflected some revisionist viewpoint. For this they were sharply criticized by the students. A great anxiety gripped the two.

The revolutionary committee of the college together with the basic-level cadres took a careful look into this problem, and subjected this lecturer to an all-round and practical analysis. It was held that though having made a serious mistake before, he showed nothing but a positive attitude in the educational revolution two years after the great cultural revolution. His subjective desire to prepare refresher exercises for the students was well-meant. The trouble that arose lay in a low consciousness of line struggle due to his bourgeois world outlook not having been thoroughly set straight. This must be set apart from a persistent reactionary stand and a calculated desire to spread venom from the rostrum.

Meanwhile, with problems cropping up, he took the initiative of fighting self and criticizing revisionism and rectified his own mistakes by preparing new refresher exercises. This was far from being an attempt to cover up contradictions and cling to errors. After a serious analysis, everyone considered his case as mainly a problem of thinking. It was agreed that his bourgeois thinking must not be tolerated and that we must not shun or cover up contradictions or apply simple methods to the handling of contradictions but that instead, we must give him patient education to raise his consciousness of the political line. It was also agreed that as for the worker-peasant-soldier students, we must appreciate their revolutionary enthusiasm and help them in correctly understanding and implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

After patient work by the leadership and the masses, this problem got a proper solution. The lecturer received profound education. He was now able to see the direction for forging ahead and to have a sense of purpose in his own remolding. Together with other teachers, he adopted the method of inviting people over and going outdoors as he joined the worker-peasant-soldier students in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At a college-wide discussion-application meeting, he gave an account of how he received education from the writing of problems for exercise.

Through continuously implementing Chairman Mao's policy toward intellectuals, the revolutionary committee of Shenyang Medical College has further aroused the revolutionary activism of teachers. Many teachers are bold enough to teach students today where they lacked the courage before. They are also bold enough to control the students today where they lacked the courage to do so before. A 60-odd-year-old veteran professor rubs shoulders with worker-peasant-soldier students along the "red pair" lines. Those who once committed mistakes with a heavy ideological burden weighing on their minds, also show the courage to speak out their ideas in teaching and make conscious revolution. Many teachers and students team up studying Chairman Mao's works, fighting self and criticizing revisionism, summing things up at discussion-application get-togethers, and criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. A new kind of relationship has developed between teachers and students. Teachers and students are playing an active role in reforming teaching material and teaching methods.

Arouse the Positive Factors Among Teachers

The revolutionary committee of Shenyang Medical College holds that to call into play the positive factors of the teachers, it is first necessary to take a look at the teachers from the "one dividing into two" viewpoint.

At the outset, some people paid more attention to the teachers' shortcomings and problems and subjected them to more criticism and scolding. Due to lack of a deep understanding, some others made unjustified criticisms. When the leading squad of the college became the subject of a rectification campaign in the spring of last year, the masses came out with critical views. Some said, "The leadership is subjective and dogmatic and makes a constant practice of pinning the blame on the lower levels. This is a manifestation of self-conceit."

With Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking taken as a weapon, the leading members of the revolutionary committee launched an effort in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. They came to understand that "self-conceit" in one's mind would blind one to the positive factors among the teachers and predispose one to denial of love and help for them and inevitable departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The result was failure in uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals.

Through making investigations at selected points, the leading members also saw for themselves that the great majority of teachers were willing to get ahead and to undergo remolding. To call into play the positive factors among teachers and spur them to continuous progress, the leadership discovered and trained a number of advanced types among the teachers.

For the leadership, the training and citing of advanced typical examples among the teachers is a process of shattering private interest and promoting public interests. One teacher of chest surgery is a doctor returned from abroad. Before the great cultural revolution, he pursued personal fame and profit and was seriously obsessed with bourgeois ideas.

After the great cultural revolution, he enhanced his consciousness of two-line struggle. To solve fundamentally the problem of whom to serve, he signed up to join a rural medical team early last year. He led his whole family to the countryside to settle down. He seriously subjected himself to re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and energetically devoted himself to labor. He made rounds of the villages and households to bring medical care and treatment to the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. When he found some tables and benches of the medical team in disrepair, he set himself to mending them.

For his idea of taking root in the countryside and taking the medical team as his home, he was cited at a meeting by the leadership of the medical team. But some others did not agree to this and considered him undeserving of a citation. Some individuals even posed questions to him in a cross examination. At this time, "self" got the better of some leading personnel. They wavered as they thought that "it's no simple matter to cite an intellectual" and that "bungling would mean a mistake in line."

To counter this problem, leading members of the medical team conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concept. An all-round analysis of this teacher's conditions was made. An investigation was also conducted deep in the midst of the brigade where he belonged. Opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants were solicited. It was found that this teacher had joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in going to the mountains to fell trees and collect medicinal herbs. At the risk of his own life, he set himself to putting out a fire. To take good care of the sick, he bedded down on a k'ang with a seriously sick commune member whom he took as one of his own family. To find an effective basic cure for common and recurrent diseases, the teacher subjected himself to many a test and won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The penetrating investigation gave the leading members of the medical team profound education. Banished from their minds was the influence of various erroneous ideas. They came around to citing the deeds of that teacher who doggedly followed the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and seriously remolded his world outlook. This teacher was in for a surprise as he was allowed to go among the masses to recount his experience on many occasions.

Through this incident, many persons came to further understand the Party's policy toward intellectuals. They energetically plunged into the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside. They humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. A change has come over their spiritual outlook.

What is to be done about ideological relapses in some people? The revolutionary committee of the college holds that ideological relapses represent a regular phenomenon which should be given attention, especially at a time of progress. Every time a relapse appears help should be given to the person suffering from it so he may put himself right again.

A bourgeois reactionary academic authority of the college "emancipated" after a string of mass criticism was allowed to take up medical and teaching work. Since she repented her past mistakes, she was once allowed to join a policy-implementation report group organized by the province which held discussion-application meetings in various areas. At the time, she thought she had "cleared the hurdle of remolding." Back from the report trip, she became disrespectful to the leadership and was not humble to the masses and impatient with the sick. The masses spoke of her as one who had resumed the "airs of an authority." Some people urged mass criticism for her benefit. Some others lost confidence in her.

With this problem in mind, the leading squad of the college studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was realized that relapses in the course of ideological remolding of intellectuals were nothing strange and that failure to see the protracted nature of such remolding would inevitably give rise to impatience. Only by doggedly doing elaborate work and taking the repeated changes in an intellectual as a new starting point of continuous revolution can an initiative be taken in work.

With understanding unified, the leadership sought her out for a heart-to-heart talk. She was given encouragement for the little progress made by her and stern criticism for "throwing her weight around." A patient process of education made her see her own problems. She expressed the determination to undergo remolding.

Not long after, the leadership made her lead some students to the countryside to make educational revolution. By force of habit she followed the old road. In teaching, she gave lessons based on old textbooks. In the practice of medicine, she relied solely on Western medicine. She refrained from teaching, applying and popularizing the new medicine.

After constant help by all, she said from the bottom of her heart, "What I am capable of is not needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. What I am incapable of is needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. I have again committed the error of 'walking the old road in new shoes.'"

Thereafter, she dropped her airs and humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from barefoot doctors. Thanks to re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, she took a step forward in ideological remolding.

Through practice, the revolutionary committee of the college has come to understand that at a time of relapse in the transformation of intellectuals whether we can unswervingly believe in the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and unwaveringly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policy is a test for the leadership. This calls for a continuous proper effort toward our own ideological revolutionization. Ideologically the leadership must make a point of overcoming in their minds metaphysics and "self" and guarding against simple and crude methods. Only by conscientiously studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously remolding the world outlook and properly effecting our own ideological revolutionization can we further implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policy.

Mobilize Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students for Management of the College

With worker-peasant-soldier students admitted into the college, favorable conditions are created for the remolding of the teachers' world outlook. How should we make the most of such favorable conditions? The understanding of the college's leading squad is this:

First, we must stimulate the worker-peasant-soldier students' sense of responsibility in attending, managing and reforming a college. With their vim and vigor, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students represent a dynamic shock force in educational revolution. To acquaint the worker-peasant-soldier students with their own sense of responsibility, the revolutionary committee of the college pays great attention to ideological and political-line education for students. Members of the revolutionary committee have organized everyone to look into the two-line struggle history of the college, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and criticize vigorously the "theory of going to school in order to be an official," "professionalism in command," "technique in command" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i. They also lead everyone in a serious summing-up of experiences and understanding acquired since the start of the school term in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The worker-peasant-soldier students have raised their awareness and strengthened their sense of responsibility. They regard their concern for the development of the teachers' ideological revolutionization as an important duty in their going to college. Many students and teachers help each other politically, learn from each other professionally and visit and exchange confidences with each other constantly. Together, they sum things up and seek mutual progress.

An associate professor of the "medical chemistry" teaching group was cited a "typical example" by the old public health department for his following the revisionist line. After the great cultural revolution and re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside, he raised his consciousness of the line. He wanted to do his part in the educational revolution but was afraid of revealing his old ideas and thus receiving criticism. He lacked the courage to work boldly. On discovering this, the worker-peasant-soldier students analyzed his living ideas and then sent a group to have a heart-to-heart talk with him. It was fervently hoped that he would be "a 'pace-setter' in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and not an 'evil trend-setter' in the execution of the revisionist line." Thanks to the fervent help and encouragement of the worker-peasant-soldier students, this assistant professor took the initiative to go among the worker-peasant-soldier students to expose boldly his own living ideas. He also joined in cooperative relations with three students as "a red chain" with a view to giving one another help. He made very rapid progress. He was later cited by the masses as an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Second, for the worker-peasant-soldier students, we must conduct education in dialectical materialism and lead them in the correct implementation of the Party's policy toward the intellectuals and help them carry out

proper ideological revolutionization. Some worker-peasant-soldier students came to the college burdened with the idea of "I alone am a revolutionary." This accounted for a sentiment of self-conceit and self-complacency. The result was often a less than satisfactory relationship between students and teachers.

To counter this problem, the revolutionary committee of the college seriously organized the worker-peasant-soldier students to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works. Everyone was mobilized to sum up experience and raise the consciousness of line struggle. Through study, some students smashed the "one-division approach" (一分法) in their minds. They took the initiative in engaging teachers in heart-to-heart talks and vigorously fought their own sentiment of conceit. This moved the teachers deeply. They also constantly and voluntarily "consulted" the students on their own ideological state. Thus both teachers and students benefited. It also helped further cement the ties between teachers and students and strengthen their unity.

Third, we must arouse the worker-peasant-soldier students to join the teachers in vigorously smashing idealism and metaphysics in teaching. This is to prod teachers into applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts in consciously reforming the old teaching system.

In February this year, the worker-peasant-soldier students of a class finished the two fundamental courses, "morphology of the human body" and "medical chemistry." The teachers wanted to help the students review their lessons and get prepared for an examination. At the start, some students raised the question: "Though we have completed these two courses, we have not yet completed our study assignments and we can't face an examination." Late into the night they worked writing a big-character poster suggesting that the coming examination be replaced by education in the political line. The object was to arouse the masses in summing up teaching experience at the first stage and further improve teaching material and teaching methods and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Throughout the college the big-character poster received enthusiastic response. Fervent support also came from the revolutionary committee of the college. This touched off a new high in educational revolution. Students on their own formed into new groups to join teachers in criticizing the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace." Together they applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts to analyzing teaching materials and teaching methods.

With deep feeling, some teachers said, "In the past, morphology of the human body represented the bourgeois summing-up of the anatomy of the human body, full of isolated, static and mechanical metaphysical viewpoints without giving an analysis of the interactions of human organs and the laws governing their activity and change. And yet all that we were taught was taken as eternal truth. Only by shifting over our standpoint to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers can we get rid of the system represented by bourgeois academic thinking.

Inspired by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students, the broad masses of teachers have raised their consciousness of the two-line struggle. By applying Mao Tse-tung's philosophical concepts, they have vigorously smashed idealism and metaphysics in their own minds. They have started acquiring renewed understanding of medical science in its many aspects and making a renewed summing-up. This brings about a new thriving scene in educational revolution with courage shown in creating something new.

Take for example the subject of electro-cardiography. At the beginning of the educational revolution, none dared to speak out for fear of being accused of setting store on things foreign and restoring the old. Now through investigations, the teachers realized that hsien-level hospitals all had cardiographic equipment which played a definite role in diagnosing heart disease. It was decided to add this subject to the curriculum.

In the past, over 20 hours of lecturing was devoted to the cardiography course with the students still left uncomprehending and incapable of application. Now with the worker-peasant-soldier students invited to prepare the course and the principle of water flow used as an illustration of electricity, only two hours of lecturing is sufficient to make students understand. They can also read a cardiogram with understanding. The students said elatedly, "Several water tubes are all that is needed to pry loose the secrets of cardiography."

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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"LEARN FROM TACH'ING"

Cadres At All Levels in Anhwei Province Guide the Movement of Learning from Tach'ing in Industry To Deep-Going Development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Hofei, September 13) While carrying out the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the members of the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Anhwei Province take the lead in study, seriously exercise leadership, firmly stand in the fore of the movement and guide the movement to continuous and deep-going development. As a result, an excellent situation of growing prosperity has emerged in revolution and production on the industrial and communications fronts in the whole province.

Now, "learning from Tach'ing workers, following the road of Tach'ing, creating achievements like those of Tach'ing, and being good cadres and good workers after the pattern of the 'Iron Man'" has become a conscious action of the broad masses of workers and cadres on the industrial and communications fronts in Anhwei Province. Advanced models of learning from Tach'ing are emerging in an endless stream. After learning from Tach'ing, some units which used to have "long-existing, big and difficult" problems have got rid of their "labels" of backwardness and are making hard efforts to catch up with the advanced.

As a result of the unfolding of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the total value of industrial output in the whole province in the period from January to August this year increased by 22 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, and the output of such staple products as steel, iron, coal, crude copper, coke, iron ore and chemical fertilizer surpassed that in the corresponding period of last year by a big margin. The foundation of local industries has been strengthened and the level of self-sufficiency of industrial products of many varieties has gone up.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Leaders must march ahead of the movement, not lag behind it." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the leading members at all levels in Anhwei Province, with consciousness of the line struggle of a high level and full of revolutionary vigor, actively led the workers to carry out the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry in great depth. The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee seriously summed up the experience in the struggle between the two lines in this province in the course of learning from Tach'ing and roundly criticized the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei in undermining the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, thereby further increasing people's consciousness in carrying out the province-wide movement of learning from Tach'ing.

After investigation and study, members of the revolutionary committee established Tat'ung Colliery in Huainan as a provincial advanced model in learning from Tach'ing. In February last year, the provincial revolutionary committee called, in Tat'ung Colliery, a provincial meeting of political work on the industrial and communications fronts, propagandizing this unit's advanced experience in learning from Tach'ing and grasping the fundamentals, and issuing to the whole province the call "to learn from Tach'ing, to catch up with Tat'ung and to win a new victory in industrial production." In spring this year, the 3rd CCP Anhwei Provincial Congress again called on the industrial and communications fronts in the whole province to carry out a deep-going mass movement of learning from Tach'ing.

After the Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial entitled "In Industry, Learn from Tach'ing," the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee immediately organized study of this editorial, seriously discussed it and actively implemented it.

Recently, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Anhwei Province again called at Tat'ung Colliery a province-wide on-the-spot meeting of learning from Tach'ing industry. At this meeting, after receiving education in ideology and political line, the leading members at all levels of the industrial and communications fronts further raised their understanding of the great significance of learning from Tach'ing and pushed forward the province-wide mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry to a new stage.

While summing up the experience of learning from Tach'ing in industry, leading members at various levels of Anhwei Province generally realize that the leadership is the key to whether or not this learning could be conducted well and that it is necessary to grasp leadership well and to raise the level of thinking.

Last year, when the provincial committee had just established Tat'ung Colliery as an advanced model in learning from Tach'ing industry, the revolutionary committee of Huainan municipality where Tat'ung Colliery was situated grasped very firmly the movement of learning from Tach'ing and won a great success. Later, its members became conceited with the current situation, thinking that so long as they prepared public opinion well and organized visits to this colliery properly, it was possible to popularize the advanced experience throughout the municipality. For this reason, notwithstanding the fact that other municipalities and other hsien were vigorously learning from Tach'ing and catching up with Tat'ung, some units of this municipality did not respond actively for some time.

After going deep to investigate the conditions in factories and mining enterprises, the leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee discovered that the leaders of some units "did not have the courage to learn from Tach'ing and were reluctant to catch up with Tat'ung" and had some erroneous ideas, which seriously hindered the deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry.

In view of this problem, it immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class attended by the principal members of the leading groups of various factories and mining enterprises and organized them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great directive, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," to continuously combat arrogance and do away with complacency and to raise their understanding of the significance of learning from Tach'ing and from the local advanced models. After the study class ended, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the leading groups of many factories and mining enterprises personally led the workers and cadres to visit and learn from Tat'ung Colliery. As a result, a mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry went on more enthusiastically throughout the municipality.

During the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the leading members of many factories and mines and other enterprises in Anhwei Province paid particular attention to learning from Tach'ing's experience of educating men with Mao Tse-tung's thought and running an enterprise in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They deeply realized that only by taking hold of this root well could they have a real grasp of the experience of Tach'ing and guarantee that this movement would develop soundly.

The leading group of Litsuitzu Colliery sent some men three times to learn from Tat'ung Colliery. But in the first two times, they failed to learn the basic experience of Tat'ung Colliery in carrying out the movement of learning from Tach'ing. After that, they summed up their experience and held an open-door rectification campaign and invited the workers' criticism. At the third time, the principal members of the leading group went there personally and laid emphasis on learning its experience of making a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After their return, they vigorously brought proletarian politics to the fore in the whole colliery, tightly grasped the revolutionization of man's thinking and raised the workers' consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle, thereby rousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers for revolution. As a result, the whole colliery accomplished its productive tasks ahead of schedule.

In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, many leading members of Anhwei Province take Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, a distinguished representative of the leading group of Tach'ing, as their example, work with sky-rocketing revolutionary vigor, fear neither hardship nor fatigue and vie with one another in taking the lead in learning from Tach'ing.

In Nanshan iron mine under the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, many branches of work has to be carried out in the open the whole year round and the working conditions are comparatively difficult. The leading members of Nanshan iron mine go regularly to the spots where conditions are the most difficult and get together with the workers to labor, to fight and to discuss and solve the problems they met with during the movement of learning from Tach'ing.

Chingpien mine in T'ungling special district is a small mine which formerly did not attract people's attention. During the movement of learning from Tach'ing, the leading members of this mine went in the fore to squarely criticize the lazy man's world outlook of "doing nothing at all" and to give prominence to proletarian politics. They led the broad masses of workers in promoting the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and to fight a battle for emancipating this small mine. Last year, this mine created a new record of accomplishing the state production plan ahead of schedule by 106 days. Its output in the first half of this year again increased by 150 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year.

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Leading Members of Party Organizations in Shansi Province Go Deep into Factories and Mines To Investigate Conditions and Grasp Line Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, September 13) The Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Shansi Province seriously strengthen leadership politically and ideologically, making the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry develop along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a down-to-earth manner.

Since the turn of 1971, an excellent situation has emerged from the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry throughout Shansi Province. The CCP Shansi Provincial Committee issued a notice, requesting Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry. In July, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Shansi Province again called a provincial meeting of the industrial and communications fronts to exchange experience in learning from Tach'ing. They introduced the advanced experience of such units as Tat'ung Mining Bureau, Taiyuan Mining Machinery Factory and Yutz'u Hydraulic Machine Parts Factory in learning from Tach'ing, and established a number of advanced models of learning from Tach'ing. Under the leadership of the Party provincial committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, many of the leading members of the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province go deep into factories and mining enterprises to investigate conditions and to grasp the work of learning from Tach'ing in industry.

As a result of the brisk development of the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the total industrial output value in the whole province in the first half of this year increased by 15.7 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, creating the highest level ever recorded in the corresponding period of any past year. The output of such staple industrial products as steel, cast iron, rolled steel, iron ore, raw coal, electric power, cement, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, mining and metallurgical equipment, alternate-current power generators, transformers, synthetic detergents, lamp bulbs and sewing machines, surpassed that in the corresponding period of last year, the quality of these products was better and consumption of raw and semi-finished materials dropped step by step. Some new technology, new technique, new materials and new products have appeared.

During the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Shansi Province actively led the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's theories, lines, directives and policies on the development of industry, to deepen their understanding of the experience of Tach'ing and, with the struggle between the two lines as the key link, to recall the history of the local areas and local units of learning from Tach'ing, and to rectify the orientation of the movement of learning from Tach'ing.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Taiyuan Chemical Fertilizer Plant sent some people many times to visit Tach'ing and learn from Tach'ing. But they did not learn anything due to interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committee of this plant, with the help of the PLA's support-the-Left personnel stationed in the plant, roused the broad masses to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, to sum up past experience and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "production first" and "technique in command." Members of the committee came to realize that they must first grasp well the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought if they were to learn from Tach'ing. After that, the leadership of this plant perseveringly followed the example of Tach'ing, made strenuous efforts in the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, perseveringly brought proletarian politics to the fore, constantly carried out class education, line education and education in the current situation, thereby raising the level of ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of workers and cadres of the whole plant and quickening the change of the outlook of this enterprise. On the basis of the overfulfillment of the state production plan in the past two years in succession, this plant again overfulfilled its tasks of production of chemical fertilizer for the first half of this year by 18 percent.

During the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Shansi Province paid attention to implementing in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's great directive, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work, and promote preparations against war," and like Tach'ing, perseveringly put revolution in command of production and demonstrated in an all-round manner the spirit of the general line of building socialism.

In the No. 2 Rolling Mill under Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, a few cadres at first regarded Tach'ing only as a "model of production" and thought that they would have learned well from Tach'ing so long as they increased production. They buried themselves in production and were busy with routine work the whole day and slackened political and ideological work. As a result, production did not increase. In view of this state of affairs, the revolutionary committee of this mill organized all its cadres to study the basic line Chairman Mao charted for our Party and for the whole of the historical stage of socialism and to learn the experience of Tach'ing in tightly grasping class struggle and line struggle and perseveringly putting revolution in command of production. The comrades realized that Tach'ing was by no means a simple "model of production," that it was an example of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, that the road of Tach'ing was a road of developing industry in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, that to learn well from Tach'ing, we must bring proletarian politics to the fore and perseveringly put revolution in command of production, and that this policy was by no means an expedient measure but must be carried out every year, every month and every day.

After that, the leading members at all levels of this mill ranging from the headquarters to the workshops and the workers' squads consciously led the workers and staff members to study Chairman Mao's works, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to hold "discussion-application" meetings well, to bring proletarian politics to the fore perseveringly and to revolutionize man's thinking. Meanwhile, they also paid attention to overcoming the tendency of not daring to grasp production which was prevalent among a few leading comrades. They strengthened leadership over production, infiltrated political and ideological work in the whole course of production, strengthened enterprise management, established and improved the rational regulations and systems. As a result, revolution and production developed quickly. This mill became an advanced standard-bearer in learning from Tach'ing in Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company. In the first half of this year, its total output of rolled steel increased by 35 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, and the total value of this output was 52 percent of the value set in the annual plan. The demand of carrying out production with greater, faster, better and more economical results was met in an all-round manner.

The experience of Tach'ing is filled with revolutionary spirit of a high degree. It is impossible to learn this experience well without a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses. For this reason, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees of all levels in Shansi Province take the tight grasp of the revolutionized building of the leading groups as a major problem in the movement of learning from Tach'ing. Since the turn of this year, the leading members of various units on the industrial and communications fronts in the whole province have generally held reading meetings and "discussion-application" meetings to seriously read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to vigorously remold their world outlook. They make hard efforts to improve their styles of leadership, perseveringly go deep into realities to investigate the conditions, and lead the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry to deep-going development.

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UNITY IN THE PARTY

Unfold Criticism and Self-Criticism, Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- Liupaihu commune's Party committee reinforces politico-ideological development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Setpember 16, 1971)

In the process of strengthening the ideological development of its leading body, the Party committee of Liupaihu commune in Lulung hsien, Hopei Province, has given full play to the democratic style by regularly unfolding criticism and self-criticism meetings, constantly raising the awareness of line struggle of the Party committee members and strengthening revolutionary unity so that they may more consciously implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The members of the Party committee of the Liupaihu commune have deeply realized in their revolutionary practice that "whether the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism is correctly used in an active ideological struggle within the leading body is a major issue concerning the strengthening of the development of ideological revolutionization of the leading body and the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Because of this, after the formation of the Party committee of the commune, they have taken the development of criticism and self-criticism within the Party as a major issue in political and ideological development. In the light of some of the problems that appeared in the development of criticism and self-criticism such as inadequate criticism and self-criticism with reference to problems in the struggle between the two lines, inability to maintain the one-dividing-into-two concept in dealing with people and things when making criticism, occasional neglect of making self-criticism, etc., leading cadres regularly organize members of the Party committee to study Chairman Mao's thesis on problems concerning lines and the philosophical thinking of "one dividing into two," correctly unfold inner-Party struggle and from that to achieve not only clarity in thinking, but also the object of unifying the comrades.

In the development of criticism and self-criticism within the Party, the Liupaihu commune Party committee has laid emphasis on the three following problems.

1. With problems of line in mind, to develop criticism and self-criticism.

Regarding this problem, members of the Party committee in the past held this kind of living idea: Regarding some problems that were inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, some of them were afraid to make criticism boldly for fear that it might not be received kindly by others, or that it might hurt their feelings and affect unity adversely. Some of them felt that the problem of line was a major problem, and once if their judgment

was faulty, they might criticize the wrong thing and make mistakes. There were also those who considered that the implementation of the line was the collective business of the Party committee, and they were afraid that by bringing problems that existed in the implementation of the line they might harm the prestige of the Party committee.

Owing to the existence of such ideological obstacles, for a time some members of the Party committee only confined their attention to minor points in developing criticism and self-criticism and lacked the firm principle and revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle in regard to highly controversial problems.

Later, with this problem in mind, they studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Another point that should be mentioned in connection with inner-Party criticism is that some comrades ignore the major issues and confine their attention to minor points when they make their criticism. They do not understand that the main task of criticism is to point out political and organizational mistakes. As to personal shortcomings, unless they are related to political and organizational mistakes, there is no need to be over critical or the comrades concerned will be at a loss as to what to do."

Through this study, everybody realized that only by developing criticism and self-criticism with problems of orientation and line in mind could they continue to overcome the incorrect ideological style, raise the awareness of the struggle between the two lines, strengthen their ability to differentiate between genuine and sham Marxism, and better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After understanding has been raised, members of the Liupaihu commune Party committee are able to grasp firmly the big controversial problems in the inner-Party criticism, are daring in criticism and daring in struggle, and refrain from making minor controversial problems more complicated.

2. Using the one-dividing-into-two concept to correctly develop inner-Party criticism.

When developing inner-Party criticism, the Liupaihu commune Party committee has also encountered this situation: In dealing with the same kind of problem, sometimes the effect of criticism is better, but sometimes the result is not too good. What could be the reason?

From two criticisms carried out on a Party committee member, they received a revelation. There is a Party committee member in charge of militia work who used to be quite good at maintaining study, carried out militia work very well, showed revolutionary zeal, and was commended by the leadership and the masses of commune members. Later, however, because of the growth of arrogance and complacency, for a time he sat more in the office and went less among the people, began to issue more orders and carried out less investigation and study.

At an inner-Party livelihood meeting on one occasion, the Party committee and the other members, in the light of these problems made criticism against him to help him. Owing to the fact that the two-point theory was not maintained in the criticism, the result was unsatisfactory. The Party committee of the commune, arming itself with the teachings of Chairman Mao on developing inner-Party criticism, conscientiously made a summary of the lesson learned from this experience.

At a second inner-Party livelihood meeting, using the one-dividing-into-two concept to analyze his achievements and mistakes, everyone encouraged him to give full play to his fine points and continue to advance, pointed out to him the source of his mistakes and helped him to sum up the lesson from the experience. This time the criticism enabled this Party committee member to be profoundly educated, and he voluntarily carried out a penetrating self-criticism. After the meeting, he went deep into the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles, to study together with the masses, to labor alongside them, to carry out investigation and study with them, and to sum up the experience of the militia in striving for four-good, and was able to complete his tasks better.

As a result of this incident, the Liupaihu commune Party committee realizes that in order to carry out inner-Party criticism well, it is necessary to maintain the one-dividing-into-two concept to carry out an all-round and concrete analysis of people and things and to draw the lines of distinction between the proper ways and mistakes and between achievements and shortcomings. Only in this way could there be sound criticism, and could the object of correcting mistakes, giving play to achievements and continuing the advance be attained.

3. Giving play to the role of internal causes and carrying out self-criticism well.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties," the Party committee of this commune, in developing the inner-Party ideological struggle, has attached great importance to giving play to the role of internal causes and the conscientious carrying out of self-criticism.

At one time the Party committee of this commune discovered that members were unable to conduct conscious self-criticism individually, but would passively wait for criticism and help from others. In the light of this situation, the comrades made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes," and realized that criticism and self-criticism were two indispensable components in developing inner-Party ideological struggle. Although the mutual development of active criticism is essential, the external cause of mere criticism is not enough, for external causes become operative through internal causes. Therefore it is

necessary to pay attention to giving play to one's internal causes and carry out self-criticism conscientiously before inner-Party ideological struggle can be correctly developed. Because of that, when developing criticism and self-criticism, they have been able to obtain better results by paying more attention to giving play to the role of internal causes and laying emphasis on carrying out self-criticism conscientiously.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Give Play to the Style of Forming Close Ties With the Masses

- Party branch of Shanghua production brigade, Chekiang, firmly grasps its own revolutionization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Another prominent hallmark distinguishing us communists from any other political party is our maintaining the closest contact with the broadest mass of people," the Party branch of Shanghua production brigade in Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province, has constantly raised the level of consciousness in forming close ties with the people and let itself play the part of a fighting bastion to the full.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new Party branch for Shanghua brigade was formed. In the face of victory, some of the leading members ignored the question of forming close ties with the masses. They thought that forming ties with the masses was the business of the leadership organs in the superstructure, and as for the cadres of the brigade who worked the whole day alongside the masses, as long as they maintained the correct line, there should not be any mistake of the question of style. Because of that they consulted less and less with the masses on work, let subjective imagination hold sway, and considered themselves to be infallible most of the time.

In the "one-strike, three-opposing" movement, the Party branch discovered quite a number of problems in the No. 9 production team and dispatched Comrade Yao Pao-nai, a committee member of the Party branch, to solve the problems of this team. Yao Pao-nai thought himself to be rather familiar with the situation of this team, and without properly consulting with the masses, made a summary of the problems. As a result, the mass movement could not be launched.

At that time, Yao Pao-nai balked at the difficulty and shifted the blame onto the poor mass consciousness of the team. The Party branch, upon discovering this problem, studied Chairman Mao's teaching "One of the basic principles of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the revolutionary masses" and summed up the lesson learned together with him. Later when he returned to the team, he humbly listened to the views of the masses, carried out an in-depth investigation and study and by relying on the masses, dragged out the class enemies concealed in the background and mobilized the activism of the masses.

This incident enabled the leading members of the Party branch to realize deeply that "although the cadres of the brigade have been working daily together with the masses, yet the problem of whether or not they can form closer ties with the masses still exists. If that problem is not resolved, they will not be able to lead the masses in advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary road."

Later, the Party branch established a system for forming close ties with the masses. Each month a forum of poor and lower-middle peasants is held at which cadres modestly listen to the views and demands of the masses. Cadres are required to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor and consult with the masses on all matters. Any important issue must be discussed by the masses. The Party branch regularly makes comparison and examination of the system for practical implementation, and regards the cultivation of the style for forming close ties with the masses as an important part of the building of a revolutionized Party branch.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire the most rudimentary knowledge." The Party branch of Shanghua brigade realizes that "in order to bring into full play the Party's role of forming close ties with the masses it is necessary to deeply criticize the 'masses are backward' theory spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, firmly establish in the mind the idea that the masses are the real heroes, and consciously play the part of pupil of the masses well." Members of the Party branch regularly launch revolutionary mass criticism in view of their own living ideas. Whether everybody is able to set up the mass concept firmly enough, or play the part of a pupil of the masses well enough can be the yardstick for measuring whether the Party spirit is pure enough or the consciousness of the struggle between the two line is high enough.

This brigade has a mud pond more than 80 mow in size. In the learning from Tachai in agriculture movement, the Party branch decided to transform this useless pond into farmland, drew up a plan for converting it into farmland and submitted it to the masses for discussion. However, there was quite a number of people who would not agree to that. At that time some of the committee members of the Party branch thought that the masses had still not realized the advantage of transforming the useless pond into farmland, suggested carrying out the work first and making explanations later.

With this problem in mind, Ying Yü-ken, the secretary of the Party branch, went deep into the masses for their views. He discovered the reason the masses would not agree with the plan of the Party branch was because that the plan had considered only the aspect of transforming the pond into farmland, but had not taken into consideration the problem of the inundation of the farmland in time of floods. Some of the commune members even suggested the building of a sluice gate at the opening of the pond. In that way not only the conversion into farmland could be carried out, but the flooding of the farmland could also be avoided. So it seemed that the idea of the masses was more comprehensive and more in keeping with objective reality than the plan of the Party branch. Comrade Ying Yü-ken took this idea back to the Party branch for discussion. On the basis of the idea of the masses, the comrades carried out another revision of the plan for the conversion into farmland and once more sought the views of the masses. Thus they obtained the support of the masses and mobilized their activism. Everybody battled

for more than 20 days to convert more than 60 mow of rice field. They are able to use it in normal times for farming , for keeping out water in time of flooding, and for storing water against drought during the dry season.

The leading members of the Party branch of this brigade have paid attention not only to learning from the masses when the situation is not clear, but when doing some work they are more familiar with, they also paid attention to obtaining advice from the masses modestly and trying as much as possible to do things better.

At the beginning of this year, a committee member of the Party branch assigned to take charge of sideline production heard the masses saying that there were bourgeois activities carried out individually in the handicraft team of the brigade. This committee member of the Party branch had more than ten years of experience in running sideline production, was familiar with the situation and had considerable experience. At first, he had every confidence in dealing with this problem, and thought of immediately taking action to solve it. When he thought of Chairman Mao's teaching that cadres must modestly be pupils of the masses, he realized that his own idea and view, in order to be in keeping with objective reality, must maintain the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and he must never let his own past experience of doing things take over. On the basis of investigating and understanding the situation of the handicraft team, he held many forums of poor and lower-middle peasants, told everyone his own ideas, and with sincerity and candor sought the advice of the masses.

Later, on the basis of the views of the masses, he drew up measures for solving the problem, and invited some of the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as commune members of the handicraft team to hold a study class together. By vigorously criticizing the bourgeois tendency, they quickly solved the problem and enabled the handicraft team to serve collective economy better.

When the Party branch of Shanghua brigade has made some achievements, it also pays attention to doing away with official airs and play the part of being pupils of the masses well. For the past several years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant proclamations, this brigade has gained great development in the pig raising industry. Under this situation, how can they further develop the pig raising industry? With this problem in mind, leading members of the Party branch went deeply into the masses and listened to their views.

The commune members said, "In order to further develop the pig raising industry, it is necessary to increase the supply of food."

In the process of forming close ties with the masses, leading members of the Party branch discovered that Yü Feng-lin, the storekeeper of foods of the No. 6 production team, by making living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, had created a set of experiences in growing forage feeds with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Thereupon by conscientiously summing up his experience, they popularized it in the whole brigade to enable a new development to take place in the pig raising industry.

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REQUIRED READING

Leading Members of Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee Persevere in the Principle of Combining Theory With Practice and Read Conscientiously in Conjunction with the Principal Contradictions in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1971)

(According to NCNA, Hofei) Leading members of Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee persevere in the principle of combining theory with practice, closely link the conscientious reading of Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books with the solving of the principal contradictions in the three great revolutionary struggles, raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and push the revolution and production throughout the municipality into incessant development.

During the course of reading conscientiously the first problem which Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee encountered was how to link theory with practice. At the beginning some of the comrades felt there was too much to be done in practical work and did not know how to do the linking. Some other comrades linked up problems of general nature, therefore they failed to achieve outstanding results and could only talk about experience of a general nature. In this way they gradually became less conscientious in reading.

Now how can reading be made to continue to penetrate realistically? A principal responsible person of the municipal CCP committee promptly led everybody in conducting an examination and summed up the situation of study. They were enlightened by a comrade who studied relatively well. In the course of study this leading member of the municipal CCP committee read conscientiously and worked hard on "application." Using Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to find its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." As a guide for action, and with problems concerning work in Maanshan Steel Mill assigned to him in mind, he went deep into six plants to stay in selected spots to conduct investigation and study, energetically grasped principal contradictions and promptly solved problems. As a result, his self-consciousness in reading and learning became higher and higher.

From the experience of this leading member, everybody realized that to link theory with practice we must use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and ways incessantly to understand and solve the principal contradictions in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles; otherwise we shall not be able to obtain consistency between things subjective and things objective, slip into idealism and metaphysics, and deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the past year or so, they persevered in reading every day and in the system of study every day. Standing committee members conducted concentrated study three to four days a month thereby incessantly raised their ability to understand things objectively and solve problems.

Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee realized from practice it was not an easy job to link reading closely with the solving of the principal contradictions in the three great revolutionary struggles and that to do so they must devote every effort to it. The only way to grasp correctly the principal contradictions which play a leading and decisive role in the over-all situation in the course of the complicated development of things is to investigate and study objective reality penetratingly and meticulously according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "The viewpoint of practice is the primary and fundamental viewpoint of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge."

No. 2 Iron Refining Mill was a newly modified plant, but some of the leading cadres in the plant thought that the workers of the new plant were technically not skilled enough and that therefore it was difficult to grasp the characteristics of the furnace and increase production. A leading member of the municipal CCP committee who came here to stay at a selected spot discovered that workers of No. 1 blast furnace of this mill made use of the favorable conditions of the new furnace with the heroic spirit of "China should make greater contributions to mankind" and boldly adopted new techniques of operation to increase the output of pig iron by a large margin and reduce the consumption of coke incessantly.

Now, why is it that the same conditions brought about two opposite views and two different results? Why did some people consider "old" a stigma and "new" a burden while the broad masses of workers could look at problems from the viewpoint of one dividing into two, change the unfavorable to the favorable and make new contributions to revolution?

With this question in mind, the leading member of the municipal CCP committee conscientiously studied Lenin's teaching, "The whole question is (considered from the viewpoint of Marxism it can only be): A class which does not handle its problems politically and correctly can never maintain its rule and therefore it cannot solve its problems concerning production" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people and the people alone are the motive force in creating world history" and realized: Maanshan Steel Mill did have the ability to develop the production of iron and steel; the main trouble was that the leadership was too conservative, they saw only the material side of things without seeing the human side, which is a reflection of the struggle between the two lines.

Upon discovering this principal contradiction the municipal CCP committee immediately decided to develop a series of activities throughout the municipality in education in ideology and the political line. It led the masses to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in a living way and stirred up a vigorous new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production. As a result, the output of principal products last year including steel, pig iron and steel materials was greatly increased over the highest record in history. In this way they made new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

As the municipality incessantly won new victories in revolution and production, some of the cadres were overjoyed. They forgot their regimented

and prudent work style of the past; some of them said: "Maanshan municipality was among the first ones in the province to achieve revolutionary great alliance as well as among the first ones to form a municipal revolutionary committee and a new municipal CCP committee. Furthermore we also did a good job in production and construction."

This drew the attention of the municipal CCP committee which considered this "three firsts and one good" a reflection of the growing feeling of arrogance and self-complacency, which, if not checked in time, would become an obstacle for continuing advance. The CCP committee also considered this to be the principal contradiction at the moment, which must be overcome. In the meantime, the CCP committee thought the key for the solution to this question lay in the leadership.

Then the municipal CCP committee immediately held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types in a big way throughout the municipality, in which everybody from members of the standing committee of the CCP committee to members of leadership squads at various levels repeatedly studied the Party's thought on classes and class struggle to analyze the phenomenon of "three firsts and one good" and realized: "Three firsts and one good" was the result of closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plans and energetic grasping of class struggle by the revolutionary masses throughout the municipality. But this definitely did not mean that class struggle and the struggle between the two lines had come to an end. If we were satisfied with "three firsts and one good" we shall not only fail to continue our advance but also lose the achievements which we had already attained.

Leading members of the municipal CCP committee took the lead energetically to repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, oppose arrogance and eliminate self-complacency. Later leading members of the CCP committee again led more than two-thirds of the working personnel to penetrate deep into 24 factories, mines, enterprises and units to conduct "oppose arrogance and eliminate self-complacency" education to enable everybody to cast away the stigma and raise the consciousness in continued revolution. This further developed the favorable situation for revolution and production throughout the municipality and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee realized further through practice: The process of proceeding from the understanding the principal contradictions to the correct solution of the principal contradictions is a process of remolding the objective world as well as a process of remolding the subjective world.

The Maanshan Steel Mill has achieved rapid development under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, before the cultural revolution, interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line brought about unbalanced development in Maanshan Steel Mill in its iron and steel production, which made it "impossible to turn iron into steel and steel into materials." After its establishment, the Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee rapidly developed the production of steel materials as it

energetically grasped the construction of mines,in order to go one step further in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enable Maanshan Steel Mill to achieve high-speed development along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

However, on the question of the construction of two steel rolling projects some of the leading members of the municipal CCP committee proceeded from subjective wishes and brought forth impractical plans and demands. Some of the leading members of the municipal CCP committee dared not present any dissenting views although they felt that such plans were difficult to carry out, because they were afraid to be named "rightist and conservative." This made it impossible to complete the construction of these two projects and start operation within the scheduled date.

During the process of summing up this lesson, the municipal CCP committee realized that both subjectivism divorced from reality and individualism which dares not persevere in proceeding from reality are crucial questions in world outlook; if not remolded, it will become a very great peril to the cause of revolution. Consequently "squad members" of the municipal CCP committee persevered in struggling against self-interest, repudiating revisionism, making revolution deep in their souls, and incessantly raising their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to push production on to further development.

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HISTORIC SITES

Former Revolutionary Base Now Thriving Village

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 17, 1971)

rising like a phoenix from the ashes stands panchiayu, a mountain village in fengjun county in north china's hopei province.

spears and swords in hand, the villagers hit hard at the enemy in coordination with the people's regular troops during the war of resistance to japanese aggression. fanning out from a dozen strongholds, 5,000 japanese and puppet troops "mopped up" the village on january 25, 1941. they razed the village and killed 1,200 of the 1,500 inhabitants.

the survivors buried their dead and carried on their people's war as part of the eastern hopei anti-japanese base area.

on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the seizure by the japanese aggressors of northeast china, a hsinhua correspondent visited panchiayu, which is now a thriving production brigade in the huoshihying people's commune.

ripe maize and kaoliang rippled in the autumn breeze on terraced fields that contoured the surrounding foothills. in the mountain are pine groves, flourishing vine-yards and fruit trees heavy with pears, walnuts and chestnuts.

the commune members were out in the fields busy harvesting. neat rows of new houses met the eye of the approaching visitor.

pan shan-wen, secretary of the brigade party branch, and pan kuang-lin, member of the party branch committee, reviewed for hsinhua the people's achievements since liberation in the course of the socialist revolution and construction.

the brigade now has a population of 1,430. primary and middle school education has been popularized and enrolment is over 480. the average grain yield per hectare last year was over 4.5 tons, far above the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. the brigade had an excellent harvest of fruit and nuts. mao tsetung thought has been widely popularized during the great proletarian cultural revolution. fields, courtyards and houses have become classrooms for a living study and application of mao tsetung thought. there are 95 study activists in the brigade which has been commended as an advanced collective in the province.

pan shan-wen has been cited by the masses as a pace-setter in the study. he and pan kuang-lin took part in the 1941 battle and later kept on fighting against the japanese invaders. they took the lead after liberation in taking the socialist road, defended chairman mao's revolutionary line and became good cadres whom the masses love.

tempered in the revolution, the people have a high political consciousness. on the basis of the class and national oppression they suffered, they show high enthusiasm and initiative in both revolution and production. disabled armyman chang yung-ho was twelve years old at the time of

the japanese massacre. the villagers hid him under some corpses and saved his life. he joined the eighth route army at the age of sixteen. he lost one leg during the war of liberation, and was demobilized. however, his revolutionary will is firm and he has taken the lead in planting trees and opening up wasteland on the hills. despite his disability, he has the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. he has opened up hillside plots totalling two thirds of a hectare and planted more than 3,000 fruit and other trees in the past few years. the people call him chairman mao's good fighter.

71-year-old poor peasant pan shan-hsu was a militiaman during the war of resistance to japanese aggression. he is still hale and sound. he dashed from the shambles through a hail of whistling bullets that terrible day. three enemy soldiers, with fixed bayonets, pounced on him as he reached the edge of the village. he blinded one with a blow, and dashed the other two on the head with a rock. he then joined the local guerrillas.

the old man has remained loyal to the revolutionary cause and is full of revolutionary vigour. he is always in the fore of class struggle and production. he is a brigade activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he often educates the young people in class struggle, telling them how heroically the people struggled in the area, and encouraging them to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause.

the younger generation in panchiayu is maturing politically. the brigade's branch of the communist youth league has 23-year-old pan ju-shen as its secretary. he returned to the village after finishing junior middle school, and takes part in agricultural production. he pays close attention to affairs of state and the people's revolutionary struggles in other countries.. he regards farming for the revolution as a concrete action to support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people throughout the world. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, he led the masses in terracing fields on the hills. he is also deputy political instructor of the brigade militia company, and was doing bayonet practice with some others when the hsinhua correspondent met him. he said: "our village was a victim of japanese militarism. under the wing of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is being revived, and we absolutely cannot tolerate this. together with the people of japan and the rest of asia, we resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by u.s. imperialism."

the people of panchiayu are advancing and making still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Albania Fetes Albanian Agricultural Delegation Returned from China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 17, 1971)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania hsia hsiu-feng gave a luncheon today in honour of the comrades of the albanian agricultural delegation led by comrade pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, which had paid a visit to china recently.

present at the luncheon were reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sali kubati, vice-minister of agriculture, siri carcani, head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and koco prifti, head of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

at the luncheon, comrade hsia hsiu-feng and comrade pirro dodbiba toasted to the further development of friendship and cooperation between the albanian and chinese peoples and the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

the luncheon proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

China Dance Drama Troupe Visits Shkodra District

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 18, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and liao ke-yuan as deputy heads visited shkodra district, north albania, from september 16 to 17, accompanied by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture of albania, and jakup mato, vice-chairman of the committee of culture and arts. it was accorded an enthusiastic welcome from the shkodra party and government leading comrades and people.

the china dance drama troupe was enthusiastically greeted by zinja franja, secretary of the district party committee; skender oema, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council; and jovan vojushi, director of the "migjeni" theatre.

on september 16, the main streets of shkodra city were decorated with national flags of albania and china, many red flags and streamers reading: "long live the militant friendship between albania and china exclamation" the literary and art workers in shkodra, dressed in national costumes,

sang and danced to welcome the china dance drama troupe. the welcoming masses shouted: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation" and "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" young pioneers presented bouquets of fresh flowers to the chinese comrades-in-arms in literature and art.

in the evening, the party committee and the executive committee of the people's council of shkodra district gave a dinner in honour of the china dance drama troupe. present on the occasion were prokop murra, first secretary of the district party committee, and bilal parruca, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council.

during its stay in shkodra, the china dance drama troupe visited the electric wire plant and the construction site of the mao tsetung hydropower station. a meeting was held by the workers at the construction site to warmly welcome the troupe.

on the evening of september 16, literary and art workers of shkodra district presented excellent performances for the troupe, drawing warm praises from their chinese comrades-in-arms. yesterday afternoon, the china dance drama troupe performed the piano concerto "the yellow river", episodes of the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" and other items at the "migjeni" theatre in shkodra to the warm welcome of the albanian audience.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 17, 1971)

lin chung, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of algeria, presented his credentials to houari boumedienne, chairman of the algerian council of revolution and prime minister, here this morning.

present on the occasion were mohammed amir, secretary-general of the presidency, and boualem bessaih, secretary-general of the foreign ministry.

after the presentation of credentials, chairman boumedienne had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador lin chung.

accompanying ambassador lin chung were all diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Austrian Embassy in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of austria in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets British Guest Anthony Wedgwood Benn and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Spe.t 18, 1971)

li nsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with anthony weogwood benn, minister of technology of the former britisn labour government, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, chang wen-chin, chang ying, wei yung-ching, chang yi-chun and chi chao-chu.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Office in Britain Gives Reception in Honor of British Delegation Returned from China

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 17, 1971)

the chinese charge d'affaires office in britain gave a reception this evening in honour of the delegation of the society for anglo-chinese understanding (sacu) led by hermann derek bryan, chairman of the society, and the student and youth visiting group of the sacu with tim megarry as leader and sally reynolds as deputy leader. the delegation and the visiting group returned here recently after a visit to china.

present at the reception were members of the delegation and the visiting group and other friends.

present also were pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese charge d'affaires office here.

at the reception, members of the delegation and the visiting group talked about their impressions on china and expressed thanks for the warm hospitality and friendly reception accorded them by the chinese people everywhere. they acclaimed the chinese people's achievements in industrial and agricultural production, in science and culture.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth Accompanied by Special Envoy Ieng Sary Leads Delegation of RGNUC and NUFC to Lanchow on Visit

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 17, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, arrived in lanchow by special plane this afternoon for a visit together with the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. he is leading. madame penn nouth arrived by the same plane.

imbued with feelings of profound friendship for the cambodian people in combat action, more than 100,000 revolutionary people in lanchow gave the distinguished cambodian guests a warm and ceremonial welcome.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun accompanied the guests to lanchow.

members of the delegation arriving in lanchow were: keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c.; madame duong sam ol, wife of general duong sam ol; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and penn nhach, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.

lanchow was today permeated with a warm atmosphere of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of china and cambodia. red flags fluttered and the beating of drums and gongs echoed everywhere. streamers on tall buildings were inscribed with slogans welcoming the distinguished cambodian guests. workers, members of suburban people's communes, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen, red guards and revolutionary cadres flocked to the airport and streets in the city proper in early morning to wait for the arrival of the guests. they pledged to provide powerful backing for the people of the three countries of indochina and firm support to the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

present at the airport to give the guests a warm welcome were hsien heng-han, chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the chinese p.l.a. lanchow units; hu chi-tsung, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, p.l.a. lanchow units and provincial command and other departments concerned hsu kuo-chen, liu chen, chang chung, chu pei-ping, nien chi-jung, li jung-shan, shan hsiu, wu chieh, yao shu-yin, lin chin-sheng, li lei, kuo chen, feng chih and chin yen-chang; and hu ting-fa, chairman of the lanchow municipal revolutionary committee.

lanchow airport flew the national flags of china and cambodia today. a streamer on the tall airport building was inscribed "warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" the special plane carrying the guests made a smooth landing at half past one this afternoon amid an outburst of cheers. after prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, they walked round the airport infield to meet the welcoming crowd in the company of comrades hsien heng-han, hu chi-tsung, hsu kuo-chen and others. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. filled with feelings of militant solidarity, several thousands welcomers sang and danced. they cheered: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" driving to the city proper in open cars, prime minister penn nouth was accompanied by kuo mo-jo and hsien heng-han, madame penn nouth was accompanied by yu li-chun and wu chieh, and special envoy ieng sary was accompanied by hu chi-tsung and hsu kuo-chen. the guests were welcomed by people who lined the streets.

thunderous cheers burst out as the cars drove through the 10-kilometre-long streets bedecked with red flags on both sides. waving the national flags of china and cambodia and colourful bouquets, the welcomers played "combat drums", a kansu folk instrument, and danced. they shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister and madame penn nouth exclamation" "a warm welcome to special envoy ieng sary exclamation" "warm congratulations to the people of the three indochinese countries on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they fully expressed the profound friendship and high tribute the 13 million people of various nationalities in kansu pay to the heroic cambodian people. prime minister and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary repeatedly and enthusiastically waved to the people in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to lanchow.

Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Delegation of RGNUC and NUFC Led by Prime Minister Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 17, 1971)

the kansu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia.

attending the banquet were prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and all the distinguished guests on the delegation.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun, and leading members of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee and the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army including hsien heng-nan, hu chi-tsung and hsu kuo-chen.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

speaking at the banquet, hsien heng-han, chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, warmly congratulated the heroic cambodian armymen and people, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister, on the great victories they have won in the past year in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

hsien heng-han said: the victories of the cambodian people are a tremendous support and encouragement to us. we highly admire the fighting spirit of the people of cambodia. we will learn from the heroic cambodian people and we pay tribute to the cambodian armymen and people fighting heroically on the anti-u.s. forefront exclamation

he added: following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the people of various nationalities in kansu regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the just struggles of the people of various countries. along with the people of the whole country, the 13 million people of various nationalities in kansu are determined to firmly support the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

prime minister penn nouth then spoke at the banquet. dwelling on the excellent situation in the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, he pointed out: although in the past year u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, suffered ignominious defeat, lost their initiative on the battlefield and landed themselves in an impasse in the fields of politics and diplomacy, the most barbarous and obdurate u.s. imperialism has been continuing its criminal acts of aggression. it has been continuing with its despicable conspiracies in diplomacy. to whitewash its criminal acts of aggression, it is working in collusion with certain powers which call themselves the friends of the cambodian people to deceive world public opinion and the people of our country.

u.s. imperialism and its big-power collaborators are trying their utmost to perpetrate the intrigue of making a bargain through negotiations to solve the cambodian question by means of compromise. on the other hand, u.s. imperialism and its big-power collaborators are resorting to various forms of subversion, trying to split our national united front from the inside. at present, they are trying their utmost to despatch enemy agents and plant them in our national united front both in our country and abroad so as to create contradictions and confusion within our national united front, he said.

prime minister penn nouth said: obdurate and arrogant by nature, u.s. imperialism is continuing its dirty, criminal intrigues in the united nations. in defiance of opposition by an overwhelming majority of the member nations, it is vainly attempting to obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china all its legitimate rights in this organization.

continuing, prime minister penn nouth condemned u.s. imperialism, which works in collusion with japanese militarism, for continuing to stubbornly perpetrate the "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" intrigue.

he declared: "the royal government of national union of cambodia most sternly condemns and most resolutely opposes this criminal intrigue of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the royal government of national union of cambodia fully supports the draft resolution sponsored by albania, algeria and 16 other countries to restore to the people's republic of china its legitimate rights in the united nations and to expel the chiang kai-shek traitorous clique from the united nations. the royal government of national union of cambodia fully supports the statement of august 20, 1971, of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china."

"the government of the kingdom of cambodia has for long upheld its consistent stand that taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china," he added.

prime minister penn nouth said: "in order to continue its aggression against south korea, u.s. imperialism has made use of the so-called 'korean issue', perpetrating numerous crimes in the united nations. the royal government of national union of cambodia most sternly condemns u.s. imperialism and, at the same time, declares that it fully supports the just stand upheld by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea."

he said: "though u.s. imperialism has met with opposition from many peace-loving and justice-upholding member nations of the united nations, it still colludes with its collaborators and has deprived the royal government of national union of cambodia, the sole legal government of cambodia, of its seat in the united nations, and handed it to the most despicable lackeys of u.s. imperialism, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique. they have grossly violated the charter and the principles of the united nations. the royal government of national union of cambodia most strongly condemns u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, resolutely opposes these criminal activities they perpetrated, and demands the restoration of our seat in the united nations."

the speeches by hsien heng-han and prime minister penn nouth were warmly applauded.

CHINA AND CHILE

Peking Film Reception Marks 161st Anniversary of Independence of Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association gave a film reception here this evening to mark the 161st anniversary of the independence of chile. a colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" was shown.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking were present.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended together with leading members of departments concerned, including chi peng-fei, pai hsiang-kuo, chen chi-teh, wang kuo-chuan, wang meng, chen mu-hua, wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, ni chih-fu and hsieh ching-yi.

leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan and ambassador armando uribe arce spoke at the reception.

in his speech wang kuo-chuan praised the chilean people as a great people. he said: the chilean people went through a long course of fighting to overthrow the spanish colonial rule and win national independence. since the founding of the republic of chile, the chilean people have continued their courageous struggle against imperialist aggression, plunder, control and interference. we are glad to see that over the past year the chilean government and people, led by his excellency president allende, have made arduous efforts and scored tremendous victories and achievements in the cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, protecting national resources, developing the national economy and building the country, and in overcoming serious natural disasters. for this, we express our admiration and congratulations.

wang kuo-chuan said: the chilean government led by his excellency president allende firmly stands for complete restoration of the legitimate rights to the people's republic of china in the united nations. we express thanks for this. this is a great support to the chinese people. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile pushes the friendly relations between our two peoples to a new stage. we are happy to see that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and the friendly exchanges between our two peoples are growing steadily.

wang kuo-chuan said in conclusion: the chinese people will firmly stand on the side of the people of chile and the people of latin america in the just struggle against imperialism and old and neo-colonialism; we will learn from and support each other and advance together.

in his speech, ambassador uribe thanked the chinese people for their greetings on the occasion of the 161st anniversary of the independence of chile. he said: the chilean government and people are entrusted with the task of building up a new-type state, economy and society. there are the most favourable concrete historical conditions in chile for building up such a new type society.

he added: chile firmly supports the principles of non-interference in each other's internal and external affairs, equality of rights, respect for sovereignty, and right to self-determination. these principles are embodied in the communique on establishing diplomatic relations between chile and china. implementation of these principles helps develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and the friendly exchanges between our two peoples.

the chilean ambassador reiterated: chile supported restoring all the legitimate rights of china in the united nations and will do so this year, and very actively at that.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Receives Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 17, 1971)

president urho kaleva kekkonen of the republic of finland today received chou hua-min, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and china's vice-minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were arne berner, finland's minister of trade, and taneli kekkonen, adviser of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs. chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming was also present.

yesterday evening, chou hua-min gave a banquet to express thanks for the friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation by the finnish government and other personages concerned. attending the banquet were olavi salonen, minister of industry, arne berner, minister of trade, and other high-ranking officials of finland.

chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming was also present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese and Cuban Table Tennis Teams Hold Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 17, 1971)

a friendly match between the chinese and cuban table tennis teams was held, after an opening ceremony, at the sports city here on the night of september 15. the excellent match between players of the two countries was warmly acclaimed by more than 4,000 cuban spectators.

present at the ceremony and seeing the match were heliodoro martinez junco, cuban minister of public health; jorge garcia bango, director general of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder); mario

pelaez, deputy director of the inder; jian, director of sports activities of the inder; teodoro perez, director of the inder branch of havana province; eduardo delgado bermudez, chief of the regional policy department of the cuban ministry of foreign affairs; olegario moreno, secretary in charge of sports of the central union of workers of revolutionary cuba; and jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china.

a number of diplomatic envoys in cuba were also present.

chinese ambassador chang teh-chun attended the ceremony and saw the friendly match.

olegario moreno, secretary in charge of sports of the central union of workers of revolutionary cuba, and shih yu-chang, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, spoke at the ceremony.

olegario moreno said that the fraternal and friendly visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to cuba will help develop table tennis sports in cuba. particularly, the friendship and unity between the peoples of cuba and china will surely be further strengthened through the visit. he extended warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation for its visit to cuba.

in his speech, shih yu-chang first thanked the cuban people and sportsmen for their friendly reception to the chinese table tennis delegation. he said that the chinese delegation will modestly learn from the cuban people and sportsmen during the visit and match. as in the past, he said, the chinese people will firmly stand by the side of the fraternal cuban people in the struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism. the chinese and cuban peoples will support and help each other and will always be united, always fight together and win victories together.

in the course of the match, an atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed in the sports city. the cuban spectators again and again warmly applauded the chinese players.

on the night of september 16, the chinese and cuban table tennis teams held another friendly match at the sports city in havana.

seeing the match were jaime grombet, first secretary of the cuban communist youth union; favio luis, deputy director of the inder; and octavio perez reboredo, deputy director of the international relations department of the inder.

chinese ambassador chang ten-chun also saw the friendly match.

during the men's and women's singles, the players of the two countries manifested tenacity and courage and displayed a good style and high level, winning warm welcome from the spectators. the spectators warmly acclaimed the good results of the cuban players ana finale and elias bouza, and repeatedly applauded the chinese players chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and chang hsien-lin for their skill.

after the match, many spectators crowded round the players of the two countries to express warm congratulations and greetings to them. one after another, they asked to get signatures of the chinese players. both the spectators and sportsmen indulged themselves in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Second Friendly Matches between Chinese, Guinean Basketballers in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams played friendly exhibition matches here this evening with the peking men's and women's teams before 18,000 spectators.

watching the matches were mamadou toure, leader of the guinean national men's and women's teams; madame diop, wife of the guinean ambassador to china; and mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned ting kuo-yu, yu pu-hsueh, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, tung chen-sheng, ho kung-kai and chiang wen-chai.

the exhibition matches were played in the capital indoor stadium which was filled with an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples. the fine sportsmanship displayed by the players of both countries drew round after round of enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

a 22-member delegation of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama, and accompanying correspondents arrived here by air this evening on the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation includes dietmen of the liberal democratic party tokuma utsunomiya, naozo shibuya, sachio urano, kazuo shionoya and toshio yamaguchi; dietmen of the socialist party tadanisa matsudaira, susumu kobayashi, yanosuke narazaki, masaki ino, banji naruse and noboru agune; dietmen of the komeito (komei party) kazuo fushiki, yasuo suzukiri, yoshinaru kuwana and kunihiko shibuya; dietmen of the democratic socialist party isamu imazumi, katsu kawamura and nagatoshi mukai; and assistants of the delegation sachio uemura, tamotsu yamamoto and yasushi murakami.

the japanese friends were greeted at the airport by leading members and staff members of the china-japan friendship association, the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, hsu tsung-mao.

ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, chou pin, wang chen-yu, ma ling-huai and min tseng-yu.

also present were den kawakatsu, representative of the japanese kansai economic circles delegation which is on a friendly visit in peking, and other japanese friends in peking nobuhisa izawa, yoshizo yasuda, eiichi nimeno, isao okubo, tamio shimakura and jiro kobayashi.

Japanese Kansai Economic Circles Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1971)

a 20-member japanese kansai economic circles delegation with isamu saheki as its head and kiyoshi nakatsukasa as its deputy head, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, mao wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, hsing jen-hsien and chen shu-tzu, as well as leading members of various chinese national corporations for foreign trade tien li-chun, li ke-fu, pai kuang and chang ting-yu.

japanese friends in peking nobuhisa izawa and yoshizo yasuda were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: On Embarkation of Japanese Militarism on Old Road of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "no embarkation of japanese militarism on old road of aggression". full text of the editorial reads:

fully forty years have elapsed since the "september 18 incident". now that reviving japanese militarism is itching for action in an attempt to embark on the old road of aggression, it is of great significance for us to review the history of that period.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out in the nineteen thirties: "the incident of september 18, 1931, began the present stage of japan's colonization of china." he also pointed out: "in the nineteen thirties, the internal and external contradictions of japanese imperialism have driven her not only to embark on an adventurist war unparalleled in scale but also to approach her final collapse."

the "september 18 incident" was the starting point of large-scale aggression and expansion by japanese militarism

with the aim of dominating asia, and also the beginning of its journey to destruction. on september 18 forty years ago, japanese imperialism launched a surprise attack on shenyang under a pretext it fabricated and then occupied the three provinces of northeast china. less than six years afterwards, it unleashed an all-round war of aggression against china in a futile attempt to swallow up the whole of china. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, the chinese people defeated the japanese aggressors through protracted and heroic resistance, and won great victory in the war of resistance against japan. japanese militarism came to an ignominious end.

look at the past of japanese militarism, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future. the pre-war history of japanese militarism was a blood-smeared history of aggression and war. japanese militarism had risen through the seizure of colonies by armed force. built up on armed aggression, the japanese economy was inherently weak and on feeble foundations and had great difficulties in raw materials and market. japanese militarism had to launch a new war of aggression when its inherent contradictions of all kinds became ever more acute and insuperable. the "september 18 incident" broke out precisely in such circumstances.

after the war, japan has rehabilitated and developed her economy speedily under the patronage of u.s. imperialism and by amassing a huge fortune out of war. today, japan's economic strength is seven or eight times that of pre-war days and japan has become an "economic power" in the capitalist world, second only to the united states. the contradictions between the malignant swelling of japan's economy and her shortage of natural resources and limited market are even sharper than in pre-war times. this determines that japanese monopoly capital must seek a way out through expansion abroad. the japanese reactionaries have for many years practised cunning neo-colonialism with all their efforts. behind the smokescreen of so-called "economic cooperation", they export capital in a big way, dump their commodities everywhere and plunder natural resources unscrupulously. such colonial expansion inevitably encounters resistance from the people of the plundered countries and leads to clashes of interest with other imperialist countries. japanese monopoly capital is sure to protect its colonial interests by armed force and scramble for spheres of influence. an "economic power" is bound to become a "military power" and economic expansion definitely leads to military expansion. this is an inexorable law of development of japanese militarism.

at present, the japanese reactionaries are accelerating their pace in arms expansion and war preparations. they are expanding the navy and air force on a large scale, reinforcing their "striking power" and going in for so-called "offensive defence". while expanding arms production, they are strenuously developing the heavy and chemical industries, the basis of war industry, which can be instantly switched to arms and ammunition production when necessary. they are working actively to revise the existing constitution to pave the way for dispatching troops abroad. they are energetically creating counter-revolutionary public opinion, openly reversing the correct verdicts on the "september 18 incident" and all the aggressive wars launched by japanese imperialism and conducting ideological mobilization for new military adventures. all these facts show that japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war menacing the people of various asian countries.

japanese militarism has become so rampant because it is backed by u.s. imperialism and abetted by social-imperialism. to get out of its predicament in asia and revamp its counter-revolutionary global strategy, u.s. imperialism is eager to use japanese militarism as its storm trooper in launching aggression in asia. social-imperialism, too, wants to enlist japanese militarism in opposing china and undermining the revolutionary movement in asia. it is precisely in these circumstances that the reactionary sato government is stepping up its aggressive activities in asia by taking full advantage of the so-called "new asia policy" of u.s. imperialism. in collusion with the pak jung hi clique, it vigorously intensifies its economic control over and military penetration into south korea. in an attempt to lay hands on china's sacred territory taiwan province, it loudly trumpets the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", actively plots and supports the so-called "taiwan independence movement" and concocts the "one china, one taiwan" scheme. it tries also to butt deeper into indochina. the japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured to "take over the baton" from u.s. imperialism and "play the role of 'successor' to the united states" in asia. this is indeed the height of aggressive arrogance.

however, the days when japanese militarism could do whatever it liked are gone forever. today's asia is no longer what it was at the time of the "september 18 incident". korea and china, once colonial and semi-colonial, have become socialist countries growing stronger from day to day. the people of the three indochinese countries, steeled in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, are stauncher than ever. in the struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, the japanese people are more awakened daily, the revolutionary force growing ever stronger. the political consciousness of the people of all countries in asia has been greatly enhanced and the international united front against u.s. imperialism constantly expanded and strengthened. at present, the struggle of the asian people, including the japanese people, against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing in depth. japanese militarism which reared its head more than half a century ago went to the very opposite -- the fate of destruction as a result of its frenzied aggression and expansion. bent on embarking on its old road, reviving japanese militarism will only fail again and accelerate its own doom.

it is entirely contrary to japan's national interests for a handful of pro-u.s. japanese monopoly capitalists to push japan once again onto the road of militarism in collusion with u.s. imperialism. japanese militarism wants to stage a come-back by relying on u.s. imperialism whereas the latter strives to tighten its control over japan economically, politically and militarily and fasten her firmly to its war chariot. u.s. imperialism has no wish to see an independent, prosperous and strong japan in asia. while glibly calling japan its "close partner", it is actually ready to betray her at any time. to entice the japanese reactionaries into its service, u.s. imperialism may temporarily concede some of its colonial interests as bait. but it will not hesitate to gain its own ends at the expense of its "partners". the "new economic policy" enforced recently by the nixon administration to tide over its economic crisis has dealt a telling blow at japan's economy. in their desire to carry out expansion abroad with the protection and "cooperation" of u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries are merely pulling chestnuts out

of the fire for the u.s. imperialists -- they will only push the japanese nation into an abyss of disaster. far-sighted people in the japanese economic and political circles are also aware of this now.

what japan should take is another road, the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. that is to say, japan must free herself from u.s. imperialist control, have the u.s. military bases dismantled and achieve genuine national independence; she must renounce fascist dictatorship and let the people enjoy democratic rights; she must stop tailing after u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, cease to be a u.s. tool for aggression and live on an equal footing and in peace with all countries; and she must abrogate the u.s.-japan military alliance, and neither organize nor participate in any military blocs. such a road fully conforms to the interests of the japanese people of all strata except a handful of pro-u.s. monopoly capitalists. the broad masses of the japanese people are waging an unyielding struggle for such a bright future. it is the japanese people, not japanese militarism, who determine the destiny of japan. we are deeply convinced that the japanese people's wish to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral new japan is bound to come true.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "among the japanese, except for the pro-u.s. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends." the fundamental interests of the chinese and japanese peoples have always been identical. the aggression on china by japanese militarism at the time not only brought enormous disaster to the chinese people but also plunged the japanese people into abject misery. the people of china and japan sympathized with and supported each other at that time. today the people of our two countries are standing on the same front again and waging a common struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. despite the persistence of a handful of japanese reactionaries in their policy of hostility towards the chinese people, the broad masses of the japanese people firmly demand friendship with the chinese people. at present, the mass movement for japan-china friendship is surging to an unprecedented high in japan and has become a mighty current. all the endeavours of eisaku sato and his ilk to hold back this current will certainly fail ignominiously in the end.

the chinese people are determined to unite still closer with the japanese people and the people of korea, the three countries in indochina and other asian countries, intensify their struggle, resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and resolutely stop japanese militarism from embarking on the old road of aggression and war. should japanese militarism dare to unleash a new war of aggression, it will be buried once and for all exclamation

"No More Pingtingshan Massacre", Says Chinese Miners

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 18, 1971)

the chinese people are recalling the heinous crimes committed by japanese imperialism in its aggression against china at a time when japanese militarism has again lifted its head with u.s. backing and become a dangerous force threatening the people of china, korea and other asian countries.

japanese imperialism occupied northeast china by force of arms, starting in shenyang on september 18, 1931, and then proceeding to invade other parts of china. during their ten years and more of aggression in china, the japanese fascists massacred many people. this includes the pingtingshan massacre in fushun.

on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the september 18 incident, miners of the fushun mining administration gathered in front of the monument to the victims at pingtingshan. they wrathfully indicted the crimes perpetrated by japanese imperialism in fushun which they had seen. these recollections steeled their determination to stand in unity with the people of japan, korea and other countries of asia and the pacific region and fight with them against the revival of japanese militarism.

veteran miner hsia ting-tse, a survivor of the pingtingshan massacre, said:

"at a time when our land fell to the invading enemy and the chinese nation was in a critical situation, we in pingtingshan, like the rest of the chinese people, organized armed forces to fight the japanese fascists and gave them blows under the leadership of the chinese communist party. one day in september 1932, our forces armed with big swords and spears wiped out more than ten japanese aggressors and a japanese foreman. we burned down the enemy's gasoline depot, radio station and ten other places. this struck terror into the hearts of the japanese fascists, who hated and at the same time feared the people in pingtingshan. they tried to maintain their cruel colonial rule with bayonets. the next day three truckloads of japanese gendarmes came to our village and massacred all the 3,000 people there in cold blood. a bullet hit me in the left arm, but i managed to escape with a few others. the japanese militarists thought that the chinese people would be cowed by the slaughter. but the more people they killed, the fiercer the people's resistance became and the quicker the aggressors approached their doom."

another veteran miner wang teh-yu, a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the logistics department of the mining area, said:

"the japanese aggressors thought that they could conquer our chinese nation by force of arms. but we miners in fushun, like the rest of the chinese people, who have a tradition of struggle against imperialism and aggression, refused to stomach insults. the pingtingshan massacre served to help strengthen the miners' resistance. in october 1938 workers of the former laohutai and lungfeng mines staged a strike in protest against the japanese aggressors' beating up of chinese workers. in 1939 lamp makers of the former lungfeng mine went on strike because the enemy wanted to raise labour intensity. in 1940 and 1944 blacksmiths and carpenters

of the former laokeng and wankeng mines and miners of the opencast mine also rose in strikes against hunger and oppression ... all these strikes dealt heavy blows at the japanese aggressor troops. take the laohutai mine where i worked. in the summer of 1943 the price of rice jumped day after day, and the retail shop run by the japanese viciously deducted grain from the workers' rations. led by the party, we joined other workers from laokeng, wankeng, lungfengkan and other places, about one hundred people in all, in breaking into the shop and distributing grain. the struggle was crowned with victory. this is how the miners and other people throughout the period of japanese occupation of fushun, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, waged stubborn and heroic struggles against the japanese aggressors and won final victory."

old miner li shu-lin said:

guided by chairman mao's principle on maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we miners in pingtingshan, like the people of other parts of the country, have quickly set up one modern colliery after another since liberation by our industrious hands in the places ravaged by japanese imperialism. fushun is now the "coal capital" of new china. in 1957 alone, shengli colliery in pingtingshan opened seven pits that turn out large quantities of high-quality coking coal every year. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the miners have adopted hydraulic mining and improved working conditions in the pit. productive capacity has risen greatly. coal output has topped the state plan three years running. in the first half of this year, production hit the target ahead of schedule.

while rapidly expanding coal output, we have also put up some factories to serve the mines. they turn out a great amount of mining equipment, tools, chemicals and medicine. this is a support to socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. plight under the cruel rule by japanese imperialism has gone forever.

yi ming-ching, veteran miner and vice-chairman of the shengli coal mine revolutionary committee, said:

"twentysix years have passed since victory in the war of resistance against japanese aggression. the reactionary sato government is backed by u.s. imperialism in stepping up the revival of japanese militarism and intensifying arms expansion and war preparations and its reactionary rule at home as well. they even claim that many areas of china or korea are 'places japan lost', so as to fan up opinion for launching a new war of aggression. they are again dreaming of a 'greater east asia co-prosperity sphere'. they aim to enslave the people of china, korea, the three indochinese countries and other asian and pacific countries. the remembrance of the pingtingshan massacre is still fresh in our minds. we chinese and the other peoples of asia, including the japanese people, will never allow them to make a come-back. japanese militarism brought catastrophes not only to the asian people but also to the japanese people. the chinese people and the japanese people were the victims of the war of aggression by japanese militarism. they are comrades-in-arms in the same trench against the revival of japanese militarism. we shall never allow another 'pingtingshan massacre'."

liu chen-shan, an old miner and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hungchi mine, said: "the world situation is developing favourably for the people. the people

of various asian countries are forming a united front against u.s. imperialism. just as the great leader chairman mao pointed out: 'the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries.' today's socialist china is not the old china of the thirties. the seven hundred million chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution are now ever stronger. the people of the countries of asia and the pacific region are daily awakening. the japanese people, who have suffered enough misery caused by japanese militarism, are being broadly mobilized. many japanese friends who came to visit fushun in post-liberation years stood with us before the pingtingshan monument to our departed compatriots, with deep grief and anger, to mourn the innocent chinese people who were slaughtered by the japanese imperialists, condemn the heinous crimes committed by the japanese fascist marauders and expose the plot of the japanese reactionaries to revive militarism. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries forget the historical lesson of disastrous defeat and have the audacity to launch a new aggressive war, we will join the people of korea and japan, other asian countries and the other people of the world in annihilating the aggressors resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely. the japanese militarists will then suffer a more disastrous defeat than hideki tojo exclamation"

No Recurrence of "September 18 Incident"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

following is an article entitled "no recurrence of september 18 incident" by wang chia-hsiang, member of an unit of the chinese people's liberation army:

japanese imperialism created the 1931 "september 18 incident" and heinously occupied by force the three provinces in northeast china. less than six years afterwards, it unleashed the large-scale war of aggression against china in a futile attempt to swallow her up and then take the rest of asia. under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people defeated the seemingly strong japanese imperialism through a protracted people's war, thereby contributing greatly to the victory of the world people's anti-fascist war.

however, imperialism and all reactionaries are unreconciled to their defeat. so are the japanese reactionaries. in the 26 years since the end of the war, the japanese reactionaries have been pursuing a reactionary policy of hostility towards china. fostered vigorously by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is reviving and making energetic preparations for launching another war of aggression. this cannot but arouse the serious attention of the people of china and all other asian countries.

not long ago, the japanese militarists fanned up with their propaganda machines an evil wind of the so-called "yearning for manchuria". such inflammatory special articles and feature stories as "oh, manchuria", "oh, perpetual yearning for our native place -- the mainland" were printed in the japanese newspapers. these articles blatantly described china's

territory as japan's "lost territory" and many cities of china as the "home towns" of the japanese militarists. they asserted that manchuria is japan's "paradise" and that the word "manchuria" evokes "the mixed feeling of joy and sorrow right up to now". how extremely ridiculous exclamation

to regard china's northeast as "lost territory" of japan is definitely not the feeling of the japanese people. the japanese people including those who had been forced to serve in the aggressor army by the japanese militarists have a burning hatred for the crimes of the japanese militarists in occupying chinese territory and slaughtering the chinese people. it is only the handful of japanese militarists who consider china's territory they had occupied by force as their "lost territory" and continue to yearn for it. japanese militarism had invaded china under the signboard of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and "sino-japanese amity". today, it is trying to renew its long dream of launching aggression against china behind the smokescreen of "yearning for manchuria".

in an attempt to reoccupy china's territory taiwan province, eisaku sato has openly clamoured that taiwan is "essential to japan's security" and even included china's territory tiaoyu and other islands into japan's "sphere of defence". this is the height of arrogance exclamation

to force them to serve again as cannon-fodder in a new war of aggression, the japanese militarists are poisoning the minds of the japanese people by stepping up the propaganda of such reactionary ideas as "loyalty and patriotism" and "conquest of the world" as well as the savage "bushido" spirit.

japanese militarism also raved aggressively that the time has come for a "redivision of international natural resources" and japan would cross over the national boundary to make expansion and competition abroad at will". amidst these outcries, japanese militarism is stepping up its economic expansion in asia and other areas and making preparations for military expansion.

eager to have japan pass from an "economic power" to a "military power", japanese militarism is intensifying its arms expansion and war preparations. japan's military spending has gone up drastically and military bases and installations have been built or expanded. at present, 280,000 men are serving in the japanese armed forces set up in the name of "self-defence forces". it is also making active preparations for nuclear armament under the signboard of the "peaceful use of atomic energy" in an attempt to gain "strategic striking power".

a host of facts show that japanese militarism is itching for action, ready to embark on the old road of military aggression. under such circumstances, by rabidly clamouring about "yearning for china", "redivision of international natural resources", making japan a "military power" and so on, the japanese militarists are once again sounding the alarm to the japanese people, the chinese people and the people of all asian countries.

all reactionaries are paper tigers. it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful. japan today is no longer the japan of the time of the "september 18 incident" created by japanese imperialism. since the end of the war, the japanese people have been steeled and their political consciousness raised in the prolonged anti-u.s. patriotic struggle. in recent years, the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese

militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the mass movement against the reactionary sato government's policy of hostility towards china and for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations have advanced in surging tides. this is an energetic warning to the japanese ruling clique.

china, too, is no longer what it was at the time of the "september 18 incident". should the japanese reactionaries refuse to draw lessons from histroy, continue to defy the will of the broad masses of the japanese people and dare to impose another war of aggression upon the people of japan, china and other asian countries, then what is awaiting them is nothing but another defeat, and an even more disastrous defeat.

Delegation of New Diet Members of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

the 12-member delegation of new diet members of the liberal democratic party of japan led by hideji kawasaki left here by air today to visit shanghai. it will go home via kwangchow.

present at peking airport to see the delegation off were representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and the china-japan friendship association liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and others.

also present were members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, including yoshizo yasuda, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kodayashi.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Men's Basketball and Women's Volleyball Teams Arrive in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 17, 1971)

a chinese men's basketball team and a women's volleyball team with kung shu-hsiang as leader and shih hsiao and fu sheng-tsai as deputy leaders arrived here this afternoon by train for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were welcomed at the station by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; kang bom sok, principal of the pyongyang sports college; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign

cultural relations; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and many working people and physical culture personnel in pyongyang.

present on the occasion were tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese empassy in korea, and other officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Women Educational and Cultural Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

the philippine women educational and cultural group with teresa f. nieva as its leader and beatriz p. ronquillo as its deputy leader left here for home by air today after paying a visit to china.

the group was seen off at peking airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li chuan-chung and chu kun, and representatives of women of the chinese capital chang meng-wei, ho shou-luan, wang ta-wan and sun kuei-chun.

while in peking, the guests visited a school, a hospital and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Government Communications Delegation Leaves for Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

a government communications delegation of the people's republic of china headed by yang chien, minister of communications, left here by air today on a visit to poland at the invitation of the ministry of shipping of the polish people's republic.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of departments concerned, including pan yu-hung, kuo lu, hsu pin, yu chan, yu hsia, han wei-min, yueh lien, kao yu-shu and li hsin.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and jankowski tadeusz, polish manager of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationists' Group of Romanian Officers Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

a vacationists' group of romanian officers led by army general ion tutoveanu, director of the military academy of the romanian armed forces, arrived in peking by air today. the group has come on a vacation in china.

they were welcomed at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yang chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. military and political college; and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, sun meng-chi and chu kai-yin.

iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and his wife, and col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, and his wife, of the romanian embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chiang Ching and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of RSVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, this evening met nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and tran van tu, ambassador of the r.s.v.n. to poland who arrived in peking with minister nguyen thi binh, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the r.s.v.n. in peking; and nguyen the hau, attache of the embassy; and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and ho han, third secretary of the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in peking.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry lu wei-chao, wang hai-jung, liang feng and wang teh-yang.

premier chou en-lai called on foreign minister nguyen thi binh at the guest house earlier this afternoon.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Red Cross Society Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Spet. 18, 1971)

the delegation of the tanzanian red cross society with p. kunambi as its head and m.l. mackeja as its deputy head left here by train this evening to tour southern china before going home.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were leading members of the departments concerned kuo hsing-kuo, wang min and chao wei.

also present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and mrs. doran n.j. danieli, second secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

American Friends Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

american friends walter russell johnson and eleanor irene johnson left here for home by train today after paying a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan, liu ke and liu tzu-han.

mr. and mrs. johnson came to china on august 18. they visited factories, rural people's communes, schools, hospitals and places of historical and cultural interest in peking, shanghai, chengchow, sian, yenan and nanking as well as linhsien county in honan province and tsunhua county in hopei province. they were warmly received by the local people.

Three American Friends of Medical Circles and Their Wives Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

american cardiologist dr. paul dudley white, otologist dr. samuel rosen and cardiologist dr. grey dimond and their wives arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles ma ching-feng, hsing jen-hsien, hsu shou-jen, hu hung-fan, wu chieh-ping, chu hsien-yi, lin chiao-chih, wu ying-kai, hsu yin-hsiang and huang chia-ssu.

American Friends Mr. and Mrs. Granich Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1971)

american friends max and grace granich arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, tang ming-chao, chang hsi-hsien, hu hung-fan and sun chih-cheng, and new zealand friend in peking rewi alley.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 16, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, left here for home this evening after visiting the zagreb international fair and paying a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vuko dragasevic, member of the yugoslav federal executive council and federal secretary for labour and social welfare, nebojsa trkulja, assistant federal secretary for economy, dragomir maksimovic and aleksander marrencic, advisers of the federal secretary for economy, edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs, and other yugoslav officials.

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tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, was also present.

during its visit here, the chinese government delegation was received by dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council. bosko demitrijevic, yugoslav federal secretary for economy, muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, milenko bojanic, president of the executive council of the republic of serbia, vjekoslav p'rpic, vice-president of the executive council of the republic of croatia, and tribuson, vice-president of the executive council of the republic of slovenia, met the delegation respectively. the chinese government delegation held talks with the yugoslav government delegation led by federal secretary for economy bosko dimitrijevic. they exchanged views on further development of economic relations between china and yugoslavia. the chinese delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and was given a warm and friendly welcome.

chinese ambassador tseng tao gave a reception on the evening of september 14 for the chinese government delegation.

vuko dragasevic, federal secretary for labour and social welfare, gave a dinner in honour pf the chinese government delegation at noon today.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Read and Study Earnestly, Investigate Conditions Well

by

Working Group of A Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 16, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches: "Read and study earnestly and have a good grasp of Marxism." "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." In practice, we combine serious reading with the solution of a problem through investigation of conditions, guide our investigations with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and, bearing in mind the problems met in the course of investigation, earnestly study the relevant teachings in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, try to understand deeply the importance of investigation by raising it to the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, vigorously establish the materialist theory of knowledge, roundly criticize idealist transcendentalism and continuously wash away the idealist spirit in our minds, thereby strengthening revolutionization of our thinking and raising our consciousness in investigating conditions.

Continuously Raising Consciousness in Investigating Conditions

In the past, we also went regularly to the basic level of the Army unit to investigate conditions. But we did not understand sufficiently the significance of the combination of earnest reading with investigation of conditions and we did not make investigations of our own accord. Practice made us realize that: Only by combining earnest study with investigation of conditions and by reading earnestly while bearing in mind the problems

met in the course of investigation shall we be able to deepen our understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to strengthen our initiative in investigating conditions and to solve the actual problems better. We learned this point particularly deeply when we investigated how the armed forces carried out the activities of learning from Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh who gloriously sacrificed himself in trying to save the lives of other people.

Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh was deputy leader of the 7th squad of the 1st company of a certain unit. He gloriously sacrificed himself in order to save some class brothers in the course of construction work. When our investigation started, we were told that in a certain regiment, as a result of the unfolding of the activity of learning from Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh, there was the advanced deed of a deputy instructor leading the fighters and selflessly jumping into a mountain stream to save a war horse. At first, we felt that this was a good story and included it in our teaching materials. Later, through investigation and indentification, we found that this incident did happen but the details were not exactly as told. This taught us a big lesson.

With this problem in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, such as "Oppose Book Worship" and "Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Survey'." Chairman Mao teaches us: "No investigation, no right to speak." "Investigation that is divorced from reality is bound to lead to an idealist appraisal of class forces and an idealist guidance for work, resulting either in opportunism or in blind action." Through study, we learned that: A hallmark of dialectical materialism is that the subjective is in conformity with the objective and knowledge is derived from practice; a characteristic of subjective idealism is separation of the subjective from the objective and knowledge from practice. Whether or not we carry out investigation perseveringly is the watershed between materialism and idealism and a major problem concerning whether or not we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Dialectical materialists hold that investigating conditions and knowing the objective world is the objective basis on which the proletariat formulates its lines, directives and policies and also is the basic premise for the transformation of the objective world. Our great leader Chairman Mao has always paid particular attention to investigating conditions. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice has set a brilliant example for us. Whether in the period of the democratic revolution or in the period of socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Mao invariably makes investigations personally and combines the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, leading the whole Chinese people to win one great victory after another.

But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him have consistently hated and opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of investigating conditions. They spoke disparagingly of the scientific method of investigating conditions as "outdated" and

maintained that knowledge came before experience and conclusions could be made before any investigation. They went all-out to promote idealist transcendentalism and oppose the materialist theory of reflection, in a frenzied attempt to basically shake the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to attain their sinister aim of restoring capitalism.

Practice made us understand that: In making investigations in the past, we had the bad practice of staying most of the time on the surface, seldom going deep into the realities, spending most of our time on hearing reports, and seldom investigating the conditions. This was because we were influenced consciously or unconsciously by idealist transcendentalism. This is not a simple question of the style and method of work but is a question of consciousness of the line. In order to raise our consciousness in making investigations, we must perseveringly uphold the materialist theory of reflection and vigorously destroy idealist transcendentalism.

With our thinking raised to a higher level, we were more conscious in combining earnest reading with investigation of conditions, read earnestly while bearing in mind the problems met in the investigation, and carried out investigations in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. We endeavored to do this: Before making an investigation, we read earnestly and try to know clearly the object and method of investigation; in the course of investigation, we read earnestly to gain correct guidance and to draw a correct conclusion of the problems under investigation; after the investigation, we read earnestly to sum up experience promptly, so as to raise our consciousness continuously in investigating conditions and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We were once investigating the military training carried out in a certain regiment when we heard that the 2nd company of this regiment scored better results of training than the 1st company. We studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," and made an all-round investigation of the conditions of target practice carried out in both companies. We discovered that these two companies carried out target practice under greatly different climatic conditions. The 2nd company had a score slightly higher than that of the 1st company, but its target practice was carried out on a bright and windless day. The 1st company had a lower score than that of the 2nd company, but it carried out practice on a windy and rainy day, and the commanders and the fighters of the whole company proceeded in accordance with exacting and rigid demands and the requirements of actual combat and persevered in finishing the exercise despite the rainstorm, thereby training themselves technically and ideologically and training themselves in style.

Facts show that our conclusion cannot be all-round if we neglect the circumstances but judge the results of a target practice by considering the score alone. This thing made us understand this more clearly: In making an investigation, we should not listen to a report alone and draw a conclusion from the superficial phenomena but must go deep into the realities to make an all-round investigation before we can draw a correct conclusion and make our thinking conform to the realities of the objective world.

Wash Away Idealist Spirit in the Course of Investigation

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world--to change their ability to know and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." Practice makes us understand that to change our ability to know and change the relations between the subjective world and the objective world, we must continue to wash away the idealist spirit from our minds. The course of investigating conditions is precisely a course of continuously applying dialectical materialism in fighting against idealism and metaphysics in our minds. Only by arming ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, continuously washing away the idealist spirit from our minds and making strenuous efforts to change our subjective world in the course of investigation conditions shall we be able to investigate the conditions really well and make our subjective thinking conform to the objective reality.

For example, the Party committee of the army unit instructed us to make an all-round investigation of the heroic deed of Hsu Wen-yeh in order to propagandize this advanced model in a better way. In the armed force unit where Hsu Wen-yeh served before he died, we went separately from the headquarters to the companies and from the cadres to the fighters, covering seven or eight units in a day and calling many informal meetings. But when we met at night to exchange information, we found that the things we learned from our investigations were not the same.

Why was it that we could not obtain a correct conclusion after making an investigation? In the light of reality, we studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Survey'." "One certainly cannot make an investigation, or do it well, without zeal, a determination to direct one's eyes downward and a thirst for knowledge, and without shedding the ugly mantle of pretentiousness and becoming a willing pupil." Chairman Mao's teaching enlightened us and opened our eyes.

We reviewed the conditions of our investigations. We were at the basic level and had visited many places, but we made the mistake of travelling around like "imperial envoys" without shedding the ugly mantle of pretentiousness and becoming willing pupils, without really going into realities and among the masses and without making arduous, deep-going and careful investigation. Practice made us understand that: One who works with the style of sitting high above to hear reports and going around like a rolling stone cannot investigate conditions well. "Certainly, no all-round knowledge can be acquired merely by glancing this way and that and listening to hearsay." Only by going deep among the masses and into realities not only "physically" but also "mentally" shall we be able to avoid idealism and make our subjective thinking conform to the objective realities.

Accepting this lesson, I went personally to the worksite to learn things from the masses and seriously inquired into the circumstances of Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh's self-sacrifice, thereby obtaining rich first-hand

information. When we analyzed and studied the information we had obtained, we were divided in opinion on some important details and each insisted on his own opinion. We had rich first-hand information but we could not achieve unified thinking. Where was the crux of the problem? After studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality," we discovered that it was because we had idealist and metaphysical things in our minds, and that we looked at only a part, not the whole, and saw only the appearances, not the essence, when we considered a problem.

After finding out the cause, we got together with the cadres, fighters and civilians who participated in construction work to make an all-round analysis and study and processed the information by the method of discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside. Eventually we unified our thinking about Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh's act of self-sacrifice to save other people and came to a correct conclusion.

After making clear the concrete details of Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh's sacrifice of himself to save other people, we thought that we could start writing the text. But after making a careful study, we found that we had only made an investigation of "how he did it" without finding out "why he did it." That is to say, we knew only the outward appearance, not the essence. Thus the text we wrote could not possibly reflect deeply the inner world of the hero. We at first thought that our investigation and study would be "near completion" if we could acquire some concrete information; this was an expression of conceit and complacency.

With this problem in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rational knowledge depends upon perceptual knowledge and perceptual knowledge must still be developed into rational knowledge--this is the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." We came to realize that: Conceit and complacency is a reflection of subjective idealism. One who is conceited and complacent is easily satisfied with the current situation and cannot possibly make an arduous, deep-going investigation. Only by combating conceit and doing away with complacency and investigating conditions repeatedly can he totally wash away the idealist spirit and get a real picture of the full face and the essence of a thing.

After overcoming our conceit, we went again among the cadres, the fighters and the civilian workers to have chats with them, to check the relevant information and to make extensive investigations. Countless facts showed that: Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh was boundlessly devoted to Chairman Mao. He studied Mao Tse-tung's thought strenuously and applied it with all-out effort, and had high consciousness in vigorously changing his world outlook. He had the lofty ideal of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and serving the people heart and soul. He had the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." He had the excellent style of plain living and hard struggle and remaining modest and prudent.

All these educated us deeply and made us understand that his sacrifice of himself to save other people in the course of work was precisely an invariable outcome of his consistent efforts to make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and his strenuous efforts to change his world outlook.

Consequently, our investigation and study developed to a much greater depth. We and some basic-level cadres together wrote some typical materials on the advanced deeds of Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh. On the basis of the facts in our report, the Party committee of our Army unit made the "Decision on the Unfolding of Learning from Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh."

Reviewing our investigation of Comrade Hsu Wen-yeh's advanced deeds, we learned deeply: The course of investigating conditions is a course of continuously washing away the idealist spirit and changing the world outlook. The more thoroughly we wash away the idealist spirit and the better we change our world outlook, the better we shall be able to investigate the conditions.

Combine Making of Investigation and Study with Solution of Problems

How should we combine making of investigation and study with solution of problems? We gradually deepened our understanding of this question in the practice of conscientious reading and investigation of conditions. In the past when we investigated and studied conditions, there often existed three deviations:

First, we only investigated the situation but did not study it so that although we learned a great deal of things, we did not "start the machine" to analyze the situation. As a result, we failed to detect problems.

Second, we made investigation and study only to meet the need of writing reports and giving information so that as soon as we learned the facts, we thought we had accomplished our tasks and we neither exchanged opinions with the companies nor solved the problems on the spot.

Third, after making investigation and study, we laid down a few regulations to be observed by other people and we imposed our viewpoint on other people without paying attention to bringing the internal factors of the basic-level cadres into play and without rousing the masses to action.

For this reason, it often happened that we investigated the situation in many units but failed to solve many problems. In view of this state of affairs, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "To investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it" and "Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws to change the world actively."

We came to realize that: The several deviations in our investigations and study in the past were caused by the fact that the idea of "wholly" and "completely" serving the companies did not take root firmly in our minds and we did not work hard and penetratingly enough. More important still, we did not establish a real and correct scientific world outlook of the proletariat in our minds but laid one-sided emphasis on the aspect that theory came from practice while neglecting the other aspect of using theory to guide practice and to actively transform the objective world. All comrades said: "Investigation alone does not help solve the problem. The style of merely making investigation reflects, in essence, a half-baked knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, ignorance of the dialectical-materialist concept of unity between knowledge and action and failure to unite the world outlook with the epistemology of the proletariat. He who acts in this way is not a thoroughgoing materialist."

With thinking raised to a higher level, we upheld dialectical materialism at all times and in doing everything and combined the making of investigation and study with the solution of problems. We not only paid attention to transforming our subjective world but also made strenuous efforts to solve a problem on the spot. We adopted chiefly this method of work: To go deep to investigate the situation and make clear the problem; make analysis and study repeatedly and grasp the essence of things; bring the internal factors into full play and let the cadres and fighters solve their own problems; go deep into reality and give assistance in person in doing the work.

In the course of investigating the condition of construction work carried out in a certain regiment, we discovered that some units did not do this work according to the rules and regulations, the quality of work was not too good and there was serious practice of waste. We did not solve these problems by discussing them separately but looked at the essence through the appearance, thereby finding the crux: The thinking of the regimental leadership guiding the construction work was problematic. Some comrades thought that their tasks of construction work were near completion, that everything was settled, that it did not matter even if the quality was a bit below the standard, and that they could relax. Some other comrades held that a little bit of waste wouldn't do any harm to a big enterprise.

Before these ideological problems were solved, it was impossible to accomplish the tasks of construction work at high speed and of fine quality. How should these problems be solved? We did not simply criticize and reproach the regimental leadership. On the contrary, obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles" and "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change," we induced them to proceed from the point of consciously knowing a problem and to get together with the comrades of the regiment's leading group and construction work office to study Chairman Mao's teachings about "building our country through hard work and frugality," making them understand that: The good or bad quality of construction work was a major problem concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's great strategic directive of "Being prepared

against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" could be carried out and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated. The nearer construction work was to its end, the more we should prevent slackening of efforts. This was not a bit of harmless waste but an important problem concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's directive of "building the country through hard work and frugality" could be implemented correctly and the army units trained in the style of plain living and arduous struggle.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the regiment's Party committee expressed its determination to implement the directive of "safety, fine quality, high speed and low consumption" earnestly and to guarantee completion of construction work according to the time and quality specified. After that, it carried out education in ideology and political line among the cadres and fighters of the whole regiment and urged them to find out problems, to determine their causes and to draw up measures for solving them. The leaders went deep into the trouble spots to grasp the work bit by bit. We also went down to the companies and the tunnels to help them in doing their work well. After that, this regiment carried out its work with ever better results.

Practice makes us understand: The course of solving a problem is a course of going deep into realities to make investigation and study and also a course of continuously deepening our ideological understanding. To guide the work, the leading office must not only go deep into realities to make careful investigation and study and vigorously acquire perceptual knowledge and obtain first-hand information, but also raise perceptual knowledge to the level of rational knowledge and bring the rational knowledge back to the practice of transforming the objective world, so as to achieve an active leap from matter to consciousness and from consciousness back to matter. Only in this way shall we be able to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line correctly, to gain the right to speak in our work and the initiative in leadership, and to carry out revolutionary work with ever better results.

* * *

BASIC LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

Resolutely Focus Work on Basic Levels

- By penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies, the Party committee of Szufang commune has put on a still more solid basis the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow) Chairman Mao teaches, "Get united and work toward a goal. This is to put consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship on a solid basis in every factory, every rural area, every office and every school." In compliance with this great teaching, the Party committee of Szufang commune, Huining hsien, Kansu Province, has gone deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and resolutely focused work at the basic level. This has helped put on a still firmer basis the fundamental task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

In the past, the Party committee of Szufang commune had an inadequate understanding of the need and importance of directing effort toward the basic level. Some leading members held that being involved with basic-level work they could not be involved with the problem of attention or inattention to such work. Under the influence of such an idea, some comrades seized on an under-staffed and over-worked office as an excuse for not getting downward. Even at the grassroots level, some comrades went through the motions of making a round. They made not more than a few remarks at a meeting. Their idea of the situation was hazy, their approach to problems often one-sided and their direction wide of the mark.

Should communes direct efforts toward the basic level? An answer was found by the Party committee of Szufang commune in practice. For grain supplies, a brigade of this commune formerly relied on fraternal brigades, and, for spending money, on state relief. For a long time it was in a backward state. Some leading members of the commune always considered the masses of this brigade backward and its cadres not worthy of their jobs. Every meeting called was a criticism of persons by name. Yet work lagged behind just the same.

Later, the Party committee of the commune assigned a member to this brigade. Only after a penetrating and elaborate investigation was the cause of the brigade's backwardness found. It was undesirable elements sowing dissension between the cadres and the masses behind the scenes and fomenting capitalist tendencies.

With the root cause found, the Party committee member aroused the masses to expose and criticize the undesirable elements. The leading squad was overhauled and consolidated. Cadres and the masses were united as one to work toward the same goal. A very rapid change came over the situation in

revolution and production. In the eight months that included the winter of last year and the spring of this year, members of the brigade terraced 180 mow of land, an area exceeding the total terraced acreage six years ago by 60 mow. Last year, serious drought found the brigade's total grain output still 210,000 catties more than that of 1969 and its grain sales to the state totalled 130,000 catties.

Facts made the Party committee of the commune realize that to work at the grassroots level did not mean a complete grasp of things there. If we were less than thorough in our style and less than careful in investigation we were still liable to fall into the quagmire of subjective idealism. Only by going deep into the basic level and directing vigorous efforts toward it and turning the Party's lines and policies into conscious mass action could we put on a firm basis the fundamental task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship at the grassroots level.

To direct proper practical efforts toward the basic level, the Party committee of the commune conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and summed up previous experiences and lessons. A system was worked out which allowed 25 days of a month for basic-level work and 5 days for concentrated study, summing-up and research in the office. Meetings and reports and tables were simplified. Except for a responsible comrade remaining in office to handle workaday business, all members of the Party committee and commune cadres went deep into the lower levels, dividing their time between selected spots and general areas. Vigorously they worked at the grassroots level. Two-thirds of their time was set aside for the handling of basic-level work.

For what do we work at the grassroots level? To work at the grassroots we must doggedly lay hold of the fundamentals. This is the opinion of the Party committee of Szufang commune in the light of historical experience and practical struggle. The focus of the Party committee's attention is on problems related to the following four aspects:

(1) In conducting line education, we must enhance consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of Szufang commune closely combines the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with a constant selection of typical examples in living and concrete line education and an effort to raise people's ideological consciousness fundamentally.

For some time some cadres of Tungpen production team of Wank'ou brigade neglected class struggle. They paid attention to grain and money matters and no attention to the "lever" and the "line," so work of the team lagged behind.

On discovering such a situation, the commune immediately sent persons to the team to stay at a selected spot. These persons joined the Party branch of the brigade in organizing cadres and the masses for the study of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society.

The masses were urged to set forth in a big way the expressions of class struggle and two-line struggle in the team. The theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i was vigorously criticized. As a result of line education, the cadres and commune members raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Thereafter, they constantly bore in mind class struggle and penetratingly criticized capitalist tendencies. Very rapidly a new high in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture was reached. This backward team was made one of the "four-good" units in a metereoric rise.

(2) We must pay attention to the build-up of basic-level leading squads.

Fundamental to revolution is the problem of political power. The leading squad represents political power. Development of the revolutionization of basic-level leading squads is taken by the Party committee of the commune as a matter of top importance in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, so constant and repeated efforts are directed to that end. The Party committee holds a regular meeting. An analysis and study is conducted from one Party branch to another. The aim is to resolutely get rid of those undesirables who have wormed their way into a leading squad, enlighten and save those basically good persons who have committed mistakes, and commend boldly newborn forces that have emerged from the three major revolutionary struggles. On the basis of strengthened organizational construction, the leading members of various Party branches and the broad masses of Party members are constantly organized to study deeds of such progressive figures as Yang Shui-ts'ai, Wang Kuo-fu, etc. In the process, they are made to subject themselves to comparison and examination and seriously fight self and criticize revisionism and strengthen continuously the ideological build-up of basic-level leading squads.

(3) We must pay attention to study in a serious effort to remold the world outlook.

In practice, the Party committee of Szufang commune comes to understand deeply that to change soil and raise output, we must first change mankind ideologically. Therefore, the Party committee puts above all other tasks the job of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and lays hold of it without letting go and works at it to the last. Now, the whole commune has organized 178 study-Mao Tse-tung-thought groups. Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "three constantly read articles," and five philosophical works are taken as basic teaching material. The masses are led to study and apply them creatively at all times. The study effort is closely linked with revolutionary mass criticism. This gives an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of people. At present, prevailing in the commune is a dynamic and vigorous situation where good men and good deeds receive praises, ideological work receives attention, advanced typical examples receive the attention of all as objects for emulation, and collective business receives the attention of all.

(4) We must lay hold of typical examples and take a selected spot as a spur to a wide area and a guide to work.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must lay proper hold of typical examples," the Party committee of the commune in directing efforts to basic levels lays hold of problems showing tendencies, commends typical examples and takes typical examples as a guide in getting ahead and a spur to various tasks.

For some time the leading members of some brigades paid little attention to collective productive work and showed a style of being less than thorough. On discovering the beginnings of the matter, the Party committee of the commune conducted investigations and studies and summed up the experience of members of the Party branch of Chuts'aik'ou brigade who led in collective productive labor and in cementing ties with the masses. Such experience was popularized throughout the commune. The tendency toward departure from labor was rectified in time. The cadres of many brigades acted as both commanders and fighters. A new picture appeared in the performance of work.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people for the transformation of the world calls for among other things the realization of the following tasks: Transformation of the objective world and transformation of the subjective world--transformation of one's capacity for understanding and transformation of the relations between the subjective world and the objective world." In compliance with such a teaching, the Party committee of Szufang commune in directing vigorous efforts to basic levels closely combines the reality of struggle and ideological thinking with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. An effort is made in remolding the world outlook. A big boost is thus given to the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee.

For his stomach trouble, secretary Tung Wei-lin, a new arrival here from a hsien-level unit, felt rural work a maze of complications and a heavy burden. He was afraid that his health was at stake. Dogged perseverance in fighting heaven and earth and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death displayed by the poor and lower-middle peasants gave him profound education in the course of working at the grassroots level. With poor and lower-middle peasants taken as examples, he applied himself to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of life." He took the lead in suffering the greatest pain and shouldering a heavy burden in every respect. For two years, by climbing up mountains and crossing ridges, he walked through every mountain ditch found in the 59 production teams of the 12 brigades of the whole commune. He acquired first-hand data in changing mountains and creating fields. He helped the production teams in formulating production plans. He thus acquired the initiative to lead in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

A Party committee member from a poor peasant's family progressed fast in his work. But later he unconsciously got encumbered with a burden as he equated himself with a "Liberation Brand" car put on a road basking in the morning sunshine with everything shipshape. In working at the grass-roots level, he studied and applied Chairman Mao's works creatively. He realized that simple class feeling was no substitute for a transformed world outlook and previous experience fell short of the demands of a changing new situation. He vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. He imposed strict demands on himself. He conscientiously studied and humbly learned from the masses. He thus progressed more rapidly. He received the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In directing vigorous efforts to the basic level, the Party committee of Szufang commune doggedly applied revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. The situation in revolution and production improved increasingly. Members of the Party committee are determined to drive themselves harder in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, change continuously the world outlook in the course of struggle and put on a solid basis the fundamental task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship at every basic level.

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Proper Way To Speed Up Realization of Agricultural Mechanization

- An investigation report on correct handling of relations between agriculture and light and heavy industries in Tsunhua hsien, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his comment, written in 1955, on an article, "With Secretaries Personally Taking Part, the Whole Party Engages in the Setting Up of Cooperatives": "In the cooperative movement in Tsunhua hsien, there is a Wang Kuo-fan cooperative of 23 poor peasant families, which together owned only a lame mule and which was called a 'cooperative of impoverished sticks.' By dint of their own hard work, they gathered a large quantity of means of production 'from the hills' in the space of three years, a fact which moved some visitors to tears. I think that is an image of our whole country. Cannot the 600 million impoverished sticks become a rich, strong socialist nation through their own effort within the next few decades?"

Under the tremendous inspiration of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive in the past ten years and more, the people of Tsunhua, promoting the spirit of "impoverished sticks," have fought against heaven and earth, changed mountains and streams, developed agricultural production, and consolidated the collective economy.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have handled correctly the relations between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry. In the spirit of "impoverished sticks" and under the unified planning of the state, and on the basis of the locally available material resources, the people, making the best of the situation and using native methods, have opened mines, built factories, and set up hsien and commune-operated industries through self-reliance, providing the necessary experience for the development of agricultural mechanization with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Gratifying Achievements, Invaluable Experience

Tsunhus hsien correctly handles the relations between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry and puts into effect the simultaneous development of agriculture and industry as well as light industry and heavy industry. Its line is correct, its orientation is right, its enthusiasm is great, and the measures adopted are appropriate.

The principal experience of the leading cadres is this:

With the two-line struggle as the key, they resolutely implement Chairman Mao's general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take

agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." The relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, as well as those between industry, agriculture, and commerce, are correctly handled, and the work of all trades and lines of business is so oriented as to make it serve agriculture.

With the consolidation and strengthening of the foundation of agriculture as the starting point, the role of industry as the leading factor is given full play.

In the establishment of industries, the leading cadres do not "cook a meal without rice," but placing emphasis on local resources and firmly grasping raw materials, provide "food" for the farm machine manufacturing industry. Light industry is developed by making full use of the strength of existing handicraft factories and cooperatives and adopting measures suited to local conditions, providing the people with consumer goods and accumulating capital funds for heavy industry.

The guideline of "Taking grain as the key, carrying out all-round development" is scrupulously carried out: while successfully grasping grain production, active assistance is also given to the communes and brigades or teams in carrying out sideline production successfully and developing multiple undertakings, so as to enlarge public accumulation of capital, increase the ability of the communes and brigades or teams to buy farm machines, and speed up the progress of agricultural mechanization.

The comrades of Tsunhua have summed up what they are doing as follows: "Giving prominence to proletarian politics with Mao Tse-tung's thought in the lead. Taking grain as the key, carrying out multiple undertakings. Supporting mechanization with sideline production, promoting agriculture with mechanization. Promoting heavy industry with light industry, supporting agriculture with heavy industry."

The hsien- and commune-operated industries of Tsunhua are blossoming everywhere like splendid mountain flowers. Within the short space of two or three years, 39 hsien-operated factories or mines have been established on the basis of the former industries, including a small metal mine, a small steel mill, a small colliery, a small cement works, a small machine-building works, a small hardware factory, and textile and food-processing factories. The communes have set up 37 manufacturing factories and servicing centers for machines, and most of the production brigades have their own small-scale industries mainly for maintenance and servicing of machines. In the past the hsien- and commune-operated factories turned out only 340 items including spades, picks, hoes, sickles, knives, etc. Now they are turning out more than 900 items, including iron and steel products, coal, cement, chemical fertilizers, electric motors, transformers, ball bearings, water pumps, crushing machines, threshing machines, simple machine tools, and other consumer goods.

The special features of the hsien- and commune-operated industries of Tsunhua are: they are small in scale; native methods of production are

adopted; the factories cooperate with one another though their lines of production are different; and they form a complete whole among themselves. Moreover, all people, including workers, peasants, traders, teachers and students, help in the work of production enthusiastically. Thus positive factors from all sides are mobilized and greater, quicker, better and more economical results are produced.

The rapid development of hsien- and commune-operated industries greatly reinforces the manufacturing and servicing strength of farm machines and quickens the pace of agricultural mechanization. The area under mechanical cultivation and mechanical and power irrigation is greatly enlarged in the whole hsien. For grain threshing, plant protection, crushing of fodder, and processing of farm and sideline products, mechanization or semi-mechanization has been basically realized.

A bumper harvest was reaped in 1970. The average per-mow output reached 502 catties throughout the hsien, which crossed the Yellow River, and the average per-mow output of ginned cotton also exceeded any peak in history. The situation in the hsien is also excellent this year with regard to both revolution and production. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a new upsurge of agricultural mechanization with greater, quicker, better and more economical results is rising vigorously in Tsunhua.

Distinguish the Lines, Determine the Orientation

In the development of industry for the service of agriculture in Tsunhua hsien, the two-line struggle and struggle between two ideologies has been extraordinarily vehement. The core of the struggle was whether the hsien and the communes should run their own industries, what kind of industry should be established, and what orientation should be adhered to.

After the Party's 9th National Congress the people of Tsunhua raised a new high tide of learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsip'u. They were determined to win a bumper harvest in agricultural production so as to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

However, a series of new contradictions appeared not long afterward. In their fight against drought for high yield, the masses wanted to develop mechanical and power irrigation, but some of the mechanical wells and water-lifting stations could not be used for lack of electric motors, diesel engines, and transformers. Some of the tractors and other medium and small-size farm machines could not play their proper role because they lacked spare parts and could not be serviced, though some of the communes and brigades made the utmost use of draft animals for plowing during the very busy seasons of spring plowing and summer planting. Pig raising developed at high speed and production of saccharified feeds on a large scale was necessary, but the hsien- and commune-operated industries were unable to produce the needed crushing machines for fodder. To form stable-yield and high-yield fields, many communes and brigades urgently wanted to use machines to raise the rate of production, but the hsien- and commune-operated industries had only a

weak foundation and very low manufacturing and servicing ability, and therefore could not meet the needs of the communes and brigades.

One new contradiction after another forced the leading squads at all levels to consider problems seriously. Should the hsien and the communes run industries? There was a vehement argument about this. Some people held that "the hsien and the communes are concerned with agriculture. Industry is the business of large cities." Some people, blowing a cold wind, said, "By running industries, the hsien and communes will be doing something that is not their proper business."

Most people opposed these views. They held that the appearance of new contradictions reflected the strong desire of the broad masses for agricultural mechanization and also exposed the fact that industry could not meet the needs of agricultural development, and that therefore it was necessary to strengthen leadership by the Party, which should pay close attention to industrial development while paying attention to agriculture and strengthen the manufacturing and servicing ability of the farm machine industry, so as to promote the further development of agricultural production.

To unify understanding, the hsien revolutionary committee organized members of the leading squads at all levels for conscientious study of Chairman Mao's great directive, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." It also led all to look back at history in the light of current realities and to sum up experience.

In 1958 the people of Tsunhua advanced courageously in the direction pointed out in the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's communes. They paid simultaneous attention to industry and agriculture and effectively promoted the development of agriculture. The average per-mow output of food grains in the hsien leapt to 400 catties, fulfilling the target set in the "National Program" several years ahead of schedule.

In 1962 renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, frenziedly sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, freely axed the hsien- and commune-operated industries, changing "walking on two legs" into "crawling with only one leg." Subjected to restrictions, agricultural production developed slowly. For ten years the average per-mow output of food grains throughout the hsien lingered at around 400 catties.

This lesson from history and the current contradictions enabled all to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's great directive. They realized that realization of agricultural mechanization and electrification on the basis of agricultural cooperativization was the basic line of our Party for upholding socialism and overcoming capitalism in the two-line struggle in the rural areas. If attention was paid exclusively to agriculture to the neglect of industry, or if reliance was placed solely on urban industrial support, it would be impossible to develop agricultural mechanization at high speed. It could not be doubted that our socialist state would support agricultural development by all means. But our territory was vast and the natural conditions and farming methods were also vastly different. If every hsien asked

the state for aid, that would not only add to the burden on urban industry, but also be inimical to the speeding up of agricultural mechanization by means appropriate to local conditions, and moreover, would not conform to the requirements of war preparedness.

Starting from reality, therefore, it was necessary to grasp industry with a positive attitude, pay simultaneous attention to both light and heavy industry, fully develop the leading role of industry, and arm agriculture with new machines. Only by so doing would it be possible to consolidate and develop the agricultural foundation ceaselessly, and so further strengthen the socialist economy, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Give Priority To Agricultural Needs, Increase Manufacturing and Servicing Strength

With the line made clear and the orientation determined, the question of setting up hsien- and commune-operated industries was put on the agenda of the hsien revolutionary committee. But where should it begin? What should be grasped first and what next?

At first people's views were vague. In accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, the hsien revolutionary committee organized personnel from all trades and lines of business and sent them deep into rural villages to carry out conscientious investigation and study and broadly solicit the views of the commune and brigade cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. It was then decided to begin with the urgent needs of agriculture by first reinforcing the maintenance and servicing strength and building a three-level farm machine manufacturing and servicing network, and then, on the basis of the requirements and possibilities, developing systematically the local industry for the manufacturing and servicing of farm machines.

Through deep ideological mobilization and mutual support from all quarters in the hsien, ten hsien-operated units for the manufacturing and servicing of farm machines were established one after another, with small factories as the mainstay and adopting native methods of production. At the same time, eight central servicing stations were set up in separate areas, and around these were in turn set up commune and brigade level servicing points, forming a three-level (hsien, commune, and brigade) farm machine building and servicing network that was rationally distributed.

With the establishment of a three-level manufacturing and servicing network, repairs to all kinds of farm machines could be done on the spot. Basically minor repairs could be done in the brigade, medium repairs could be done in the commune, and major repairs could be done in the hsien. Much money and effort was saved in this way, things were made convenient for the masses while support was given to agriculture. Thanks to the cooperation among the various manufacturing and servicing units, the equipping of farm machines of mechanical traction was improved, so that tractors, which were used only

for plowing, harrowing, and pressing in the past, now could be used for the opening of ditches, moving of earth, drainage, threshing, transportation, etc. Thus one machine could be made to do the work of many.

In the past Hsihsiaying production brigade had to buy its machines and send them for repairs to other areas, and this cost it 16 percent of its total income. After the setting up of a servicing point, it was able to make its own farm tools in general and repair its own medium- and small-size farm machines. As a result, the cost of buying and using farm machines was lowered to only 2 percent of its total income.

In the past the production brigades of Hsiaohsinchuang commune had to send their farm tools to distant places for repairs and to buy those they needed from outside areas. After the establishment of a commune manufacturing and servicing station, it has repaired more than 2,900 pieces of farm tools and made another 490 pieces in the short space of half a year. The poor and lower-middle peasants said proudly, "The commune-operated station is really good. Its orientation toward support for agriculture is clear. Money and effort is saved for repairs. It is most welcome to us poor and lower-middle peasants."

The idea of giving agriculture support is firmly established in all trades and lines of business in the hsien. Many of the farm machine factories and central servicing stations regularly send out investigation groups to find out the needs of agricultural production beforehand, make arrangements for production and make timely deliveries of supplies, in close coordination with, and giving active support to, the central task on the agricultural front.

Under the unified arrangements of the hsien revolutionary committee, the hsien-operated farm machine manufacturing and servicing factory and the central servicing stations divide their responsibilities. By means of giving aid in ideology, technical know-how, equipment, materials, etc., to the commune- and brigade-run farm machine servicing stations and depots, the hsien-level units have gradually reinforced and strengthened the commune- and brigade-run units, so that the latter are now able to make small farm tools and service farm machines in general, while the former can concentrate on the manufacture of larger farm machines and technical equipment, and so that they may further equip agriculture and the hsien- and commune-run agricultural machine-building industry.

In the past year the factories, stations and points in all parts of the hsien, dividing responsibilities among themselves and closely cooperating with one another, and engaging in manufacturing as well as serving, have fulfilled in time the tasks of servicing existing farm machines. In addition, they have also made more than 2,000 pieces of machine-drawn farm tools, irrigation and drainage machines, and machines for the processing of farm and sideline products, thus giving agriculture support. They have also made and renovated more than 300 forges, power hammers, air pumps, and various simple machine tools for processing, increasing the manufacturing and servicing ability of the farm machine industry.

The practice in Tsunhua hsien shows that, beginning with increasing the farm machine manufacturing and servicing strength and adopting effective measures, the planned establishment and continuous reinforcing of the three-level manufacturing and servicing network of the hsien, communes, and brigades will not only insure prompt servicing of farm machines, but also train a technical force within a short space of time, thus laying a foundation for earlier realization of agricultural mechanization.

Use Locally Available Materials, Never "Cook a Meal Without Rice"

The establishment of the three-level farm machine making and servicing network and development of the small-size machine-building industry has brought to Tsunhua hsien bright prospects of early realization of agricultural mechanization. But it also high-lighted the contradiction arising from raw material shortages.

What should be done? In the face of the difficulty some people suggested asking the higher level for aid and awaiting appropriations from the state. Most members of the hsien revolutionary committee, however, were resolutely opposed to such ideas of "waiting" and "reliance on aid." They studied again and again Chairman Mao's splendid directive: "Social wealth is created by workers, peasants, and working intellectuals themselves. So long as these people take their destiny in their own hands and are guided by a Marxist-Leninist line, and so long as they tackle problems with a positive attitude instead of evading them, any difficulty on earth can be overcome."

The more they studied, the greater their confidence in overcoming difficulties and the greater their enthusiasm to develop the raw material industry through self-reliance. They said, "We must not merely talk about mechanization or look forward to mechanization or wait passively for mechanization, but must mobilize the whole Party and the broad masses to work together for mechanization. To develop agricultural mechanization, we must seize the initiative. We cannot always 'borrow rice for cooking' and must not 'cook meals without rice.' By building our own raw material industry where local conditions permit and under the unified planning and with the support of the state, we shall have a solid, reliable material basis."

Speaking of the rich natural resources of Tsunhua hsien, Wang Kuo-fan, secretary of the hsien Party committee, said, "There are mountains in Tsunhua which form chains, every one of which has mineral deposits. With these deposits, we do not have to worry about raw materials. If only we promote the spirit of 'impoverished sticks' and find the ores we need from the mountains, we shall have our own iron and steel and our own raw material industry."

After some study and discussion, members of the Party committee unified their views. Led by the leadership squad of the hsien, all acted in concert and very soon an upsurge appeared in which the masses searched for ores,

reported their findings, and together mined for ores. All the people, from teenage children to old men in their sixties or seventies, vied with one another trying to find ores. They looked for ores even when they were felling trees in the mountains, grazing their cattle and sheep, or tending their crops. Bare-foot doctors making their rounds and children back from school would climb mountains and cliffs looking for ore. Within the short space of several months the masses succeeded in finding 22 kinds of mineral deposits, including coal, iron, copper, gold, chromium, manganese, feldspar, cement and lime stone, and locating more than 300 mine fields. While not vying with the State for minerals, forces were organized from all quarters and very soon small mines were opened in many places.

With minerals, a condition was present for developing metallurgical industry. The hsien revolutionary committee began by paying attention to the building of an iron and steel industry. Workers of the Black and White Iron Cooperative of Ch'engkuan, who undertook the task of building a small blast furnace, had no experience in building furnaces and knew nothing about iron smelting. But with the workers of Taching as an example and promoting the spirit of "impoverished sticks," they used native methods, learned to do things as they worked, overcame numerous difficulties, and succeeded in building a small blast furnace in only 90 days.

In the building of the small blast furnace, the method used was native, the equipment used was old, but the technology was new. In building the body of the furnace, the workers had no thick steel plates, but pooling their ideas, they tried to use green bricks. The result was quite satisfactory. Installation of three hot air-blast stoves would require several dozen tons of 10-mm thick steel plates. After repeated experiments, the workers produced a substitute for the steel plates made of bits of refractory bricks mixed with cement. The result was also satisfactory. The workers also produced a substitute for seamless tubing by welding together thousands of small steel plates into cylinders, with which they built dust removers, a washing tower, a separator, and large and small ventilation ducts.

When building a small electric furnace, the workers came across similar difficulties. They learned humbly from the experience of outside areas, created things of their own while learning, and combined foreign with native methods of construction. As a result, the small electric furnace, with a capacity of half a ton, was quickly built and put into operation.

Immediately following that, they built by the same means a two-ton converter and a small coking factory. Preparations are being made for the building of a small steel rolling workshop.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has incomparable power. The spirit of "impoverished sticks" shines brilliantly. In the past the people of Tsunhua "took from the mountains" large amounts of means of production, with which they set up a producers' cooperative. Today, under unified planning, they have again "taken from the mountains' large amounts of industrial raw material with which they have set up "5 small" industries.

In the past year and more, making use of the local mineral resources, they have built one after another a number of small iron and steel mills, small coal mines, small non-ferrous metal mines, small coking factories, small cement works, etc., which have already produced 18,000 tons of coal, 2,500 tons of coke, 1,500 tons of pig iron, and 450 tons of steel. The history of "not an inch of iron in hand while iron ore is all over the mountains" of Tsunhua has now come to an end. The hsien can now produce basically enough steel needed for the making of farm machines.

Light Industry Promotes Heavy Industry, Heavy Industry Supports Agriculture

An important method by which Tsunhua hsien develops its hsien- and commune-run industries with greater, quicker, better and more economical results is its insistence on paying simultaneous attention to both heavy and light industry, which has enabled it to develop its light industry actively while grasping iron and steel and other heavy industries. In this way it is possible to better satisfy the needs of the people's livelihood and at the same time accumulate more funds for heavy industry, which in turn promotes the development of agricultural mechanization.

Tsunhua hsien has also experienced struggle in the course of solving this problem. When coal mines and iron and steel mills were first established, large sums of money were spent on construction. The cost of production was so high that, instead of making profit, a loss was actually suffered. What should be done? Should the people continue to operate the factories and work the mines, or should they retreat after meeting with difficulty?

At that moment someone blew a cold wind, spreading the view that "iron and steel was a losing business" and suggesting that production be suspended at once. However, the comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee were not carried off by the gust of cold wind. Instead, they resolved to continue to advance and carry on running heavy industry resolutely. "With agriculture and light industry developed, heavy industry will have its market as well as capital funds, and so will develop at even higher speed."

This teaching of Chairman Mao pointed out clearly the direction for the people. They realized that accumulation of capital funds was necessary for the development of small-scale iron and steel and farm machine building industries. Where could such accumulation come from? It could come from heavy industry, but light industry, which required little capital outlay and could produce quickly, be able to accumulate funds more and faster. Therefore, in order to establish small-scale iron and steel and farm machine making industries, so as to speed up agricultural mechanization and provide support for large scale development of agriculture, it would be necessary to create more light industry correspondingly and according to plan.

The production of industrial goods of everyday use required little capital outlay and equipment. It could be easily started and produced quick results. In view of this characteristic, the hsien revolutionary committee freely mobilized the masses, removed the barriers that divided

different trades and lines of business, and mobilized the activism of all quarters, turning "individual operation" into "mass operation." Members of the committee organized the scattered handicraft factories and cooperatives, made use of the existing capital, equipment, buildings, and technical facilities, and set up many light industrial factories or workshops, expanding production and increasing the variety of products. They also organized the hsien- and commune-run industries and enterprises and added to them light industrial workshops in accordance with the principle of "one main line of business, multi-purpose utilization, and diversified operations," so that, subject to the production of fixed products, they might produce some goods of everyday use. For example, the cotton-seed oil factory could produce soap, the carpenters' cooperative could produce frames for mirrors, and the spinning and weaving mill could produce cotton blankets by utilizing waste material. They called this "making old enterprises act in new plays" and "small factories laying large eggs."

Meanwhile, teachers and students, employees of stores, and ordinary residents were organized for participation, according to their own abilities, in the production of some consumer goods. Some of the production tasks were also assigned to communes and production brigades. In this way the production of consumer goods was enlarged and the income of the communes and production brigades was increased, which was favorable to the development of agricultural mechanization.

For more than a year, relying on this spirit of "impoverished sticks" and on such native methods, Tsunhua hsien has been developing its own light industry with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. The old factories and cooperatives are running better and better, while the newly built small factories or workshops are also quickly put into operation.

In the past year the hsien-operated hardware cooperative, making use of waste and used materials, has re-assembled nine pieces of equipment, thus enlarging production and increasing the variety of products. In the past this hardware cooperative could only produce iron wire, sieves, and such simple ware, but now it can produce 28 items, including nails of various descriptions, wooden screws, lead wire, utensils of various descriptions, telephone and telegraphic wires, etc.

The hsien now operates a small food processing factory capable of producing 400,000 cans a year. This was built on the foundation of a former sauce and vinegar factory in two months' time and at a cost of ¥300. It provides an outlet for the large output of fruits of the hsien each year.

The knitwear cooperative used to be able to produce only socks and stockings, but the renovation and reconditioning of an old weaving machine has now enabled it to produce more than a dozen products, including towels and bed sheets. This cooperative produced a total of over ¥1,000,000 worth of goods last year, providing the state with an accumulation of ¥290,000.

The printing works has built a paper-making workshop which makes use of locally available rice and wheat straw. It was officially put into operation in April this year.

A small glass factory, which uses locally available quartz sand for raw material, now produces bottles of various sizes and descriptions, including bottles for preserved foods, wine bottles, ink bottles, etc.

Most of these light industrial small factories and workshops were put into operation in the same year they were built, and immediately began to make profit.

In the past the hsien could produce only 34 kinds of industrial goods of everyday use, and had to rely on other areas for supplies of most consumer goods. After the development of light industry in the hsien, it now produces several hundred kinds of consumer goods. Last year the total sales value of locally produced consumer goods accounted for 33 percent of the total sales value of consumer goods sold in the stores of the whole hsien, or almost double the percentage of the total sales in 1969. In this way the market prospers and provides the state with more and more accumulated capital funds.

The funds for the newly built factories of Tsunhua in the past two years have been provided mostly by light industry. Last year the total output value of light industry of the whole hsien exceeded ¥10 million, or 55 percent of the total output value of all industries of the hsien. The hsien's light industry delivered to the state more than ¥1,000,000 in accumulated funds last year, or 20 percent more than the amount paid to the state the year before. A reckoning of the accounts shows that, after deducting the losses suffered in the operation of iron and steel mills and other heavy industrial plants, there is still a balance of more than ¥370,000 standing to the credit of the hsien. This provides a favorable condition for the further development of the raw material industry and the speeding up of agricultural mechanization, and achieves "promotion of heavy industry with light industry, supporting of agriculture by heavy industry."

Maintain Mechanization With Sidelines, Promote Agriculture With Mechanization

After the development of light industrial production capital accumulation increased steadily, the raw material industry was consolidated, and development of the farm machine making industry was made. However, a new problem came before the hsien revolutionary committee. The hsien produced 750 crushing machines, only about 400 of which were sold in the hsien. Did the peasants not like these machines? Yes, they liked them. Investigations showed that, although bumper harvests were reaped in successive years in many communes and brigades and public capital accumulation had been increasing steadily, their ability to buy farm machines by relying solely on their income from crop yields was still very limited.

Was there any means that would enable more communes and production brigades to buy and use more farm machines? In its investigation conducted

in Hsiakochuang production brigade of T'iehch'ang commune, the hsien revolutionary committee found an affirmative answer. The brigade was an impoverished hilly area surrounded by mountains. Before the great cultural revolution all farm work in spring and autumn was done by manual labor with the help of some draft animals, and as a result the level of farm production was very low. In recent years the Party branch of the brigade, leading the broad masses, earnestly implemented the guideline, "With grain as the key, promote all-round development." Fully utilizing locally available resources, it developed more than ten sidelines, including weaving, silkworm breeding, oil pressing, and grain processing, which earned for the brigade more than ¥10,000 a year. By the end of last year, the brigade had accumulated ¥60,000 from sideline production alone. With this income from sideline production, the brigade has bought some diesel engines, electric motors, water pumps, crushing machines and some semi-mechanized farm machines and tools. It has also opened seven mechanical wells, installed high tension power lines,and basically brought about agricultural mechanization and integrated irrigation and water conservation facilities.

Agricultural production went up in successive years, the average per-mow output of grain reached the target set in the "National Program," the income of commune members increased year by year, and the collective economy was more consolidated than ever.

The experience of Hsiakochuang brigade is quite convincing. It shows that if, while grasping grain production, active efforts are made to develop sideline production, unfold diversified undertakings, enlarge capital accumulation, and ceaselessly increase the ability of the communes and brigades to buy farm machines, the pace of agricultural mechanization will be greatly accelerated. Seizing upon this model, the hsien revolutionary committee gives it wide publicity and energetically popularizes it. Meanwhile, it propagates the Party's economic policy by various means and establishes an office for multiple undertakings, to give the communes and brigades help in opening new channels for the development of sideline production.

Being provided with plenty of mountains and streams, Tsunhua hsien has excellent conditions for the development of sideline production. In accordance with their own conditions, the communes and brigades may rouse the masses to plant fruit trees, plant mulberry trees and breed silk worms, keep bees for their honey, set up flour mills, oil presses, or bean curd mills, develop weaving, start grain processing, etc. Each commune or brigade carries out production according to local conditions.

Fruit trees constitute an important item of the sideline production of Tsunhua. The hsien has now more than 6,600,000 fruit trees collectively tended by its communes or brigades. Last year the hsien produced more than 26,000,000 catties of dried and fresh fruits, and income derived from them amounted to more than ¥2,300,000.

In addition, where conditions permit, the communes and brigades collectively operate mines, which lend support to industrial development of the whole country as well as increase the collective income. Since the past

year, income from the working of mines by communes and brigades has exceeded ¥1,200,000. This is used for buying farm machines.

Hsip'u production brigade of Chienming commune, where Wang Kuo-fan is, has persevered in leading mechanization with revolutionization and putting politics in command of production, and following the line of "taking grain as the key and carrying out all-round development." Farming and sideline production go on simultaneously there. While insuring that the income of individual commune members will increase continuously, the brigade buys farm machines every year with the funds it has accumulated. The brigade, which at the beginning had only a "three-legged mule," now owns more than 170 mechanized and semi-mechanized implements. With an earth-scooping machine attached to a tractor, the brigade changed sandy river banks and levelled grounds, and formed 230 mow of Tachai-type fields in one winter and one spring. These fields which used to lose water, fertilizer and soil now retains all three, and as a result agricultural production went up to a large extent. The brigade produced an average of 620 catties of grain per mow in 1969, but this leaped to 829 catties in 1970, "crossing the Yangtze."

In Malankuan I-ts'un production brigade of Malanku commune, each person has an average of only one mow of cultivated land. The scarcity of land accounted for the low grain output in the past. To change such a state of affairs, the leading cadres organized members of the brigade to develop collective sideline production while grasping the production of grain, increasing its income by more than ¥100,000 in the space of more than a year. With this money they have bought a crushing machine, a husking machine, and a threshing machine. The labor thus saved is used for farmland capital construction, promoting the development of agricultural production. Last year the average per-mow output of grain rose to 502 catties from the 410 catties of 1969. The collective economy is growing steadily.

By developing sideline production and diversified operations under proper leadership, Tsunhua hsien has achieved the result of "maintaining mechanization with sidelines and promoting agriculture with mechanization." Income from sideline production of all the communes and brigades of the hsien reached ¥10,550,000 last year, averaging ¥15,000 for each brigade. The hsien drilled 471 mechanized wells last year, and most of the money for that was provided from income derived from sidelines. Last year the communes and brigades bought more than 2,800 machines, including irrigation and drainage machines, cultivation machines, crushing machines, grain processing machines and plant protection machines, averaging 4 new machines for each brigade. More and more communes and brigades are asking for additional farm machines. Now the commune members say, "We are thinking about and longing for machines, which we can now afford."

Strengthen Leadership, Advance in Steady Strides

The road traversed by Tsunhua hsien in founding the "five-small" industries has not been even, and the struggle it waged was quite vehement. New contradictions appeared and new problems came up at every forward step. After the question of whether industries should be established was settled,

some comrades still only had a vague idea about how the industries should be run and what orientation should be adhered to. Instead of evading problems, comrades of Tsunhua hsien solved them with a positive attitude. They found the direction from Chairman Mao's great teachings, gathered strength from the wisdom of the masses, and accumulated experience from practical struggle, advancing step by step.

At the beginning the enthusiasm for building industries was very high on all sides. They asked for building more industries and building them faster. Some of the communes turned their eyes to the hsien authorities and wanted to do what the hsien did. Some of the production brigades also wanted to follow in the footsteps of the communes. When the three-level manufacturing and servicing network was being built, emphasis was placed on reinforcement of the servicing and assembly strength, but more processing industries than expected were built, and as a result there was a shortage of raw materials. Later, some raw material industries were set up, but then there was a problem of shortage of capital.

Analyzing the new situation of industrial development and having studied the new problems encountered, comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee realized clearly that there should be a list of priorities in doing anything, that a distinction should be made between important and urgent things which should be done first and less important and less urgent things which could be done later, that greater, quicker, better and more economical results could be produced only if the list of priorities was strictly followed, and that if things were done at the same time without due regard for objective possibilities, the same amount of effort would surely produce only half the expected result and nothing would be done right.

The comrades of the revolutionary committee put the problems of industrial development on the important agenda of leadership work, unified understanding, made clear the direction to be followed, strengthened leadership, and made over-all plans and unified arrangements. On the basis of actual needs and possibilities, taking grain as the key and carrying out diversified operations and all-round development, and correctly dealing with relations among agriculture, heavy industry and light industry, the comrades paid simultaneous attention to agriculture and industry and light and heavy industries, set everything in motion by grasping the main key, and enabled the various trades and lines of business to be entwined as in a rope, each doing its own job but all united as in a family. Attention was paid to mobilizing the activism of all quarters as well as to preventing blind action. Consolidation followed the establishment of each factory or workshop or group of factories, so that they might develop in a healthy manner and advance in steady steps.

Now that industries were set up, what direction should be followed? There was also struggle over this question.

At one time one of the units wanted to make bicycles and another wanted to make sewing machines. They actually started work on these projects, but lack of materials and technical know-how forced them to give up and return to the line of serving agriculture.

This taught the comrades of Tsunhua a lesson. They said, "By deviating from the orientation of serving agriculture, hsien- and commune-operated industries will have no outlet and would go astray. Whether we adhere to this orientation or not is a major question that decides whether we are carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The principal responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee regularly pay attention to the political-ideological work on all the trades and lines of business and help them establish the idea of giving support to agriculture. All those engaged in making iron and steel, light industrial production, commercial work, and sideline production remember firmly to serve agriculture and contribute their share toward the realization of agricultural mechanization. They said, "Light industry will promote heavy industry, which in turn will support agriculture. Maintaining mechanization with sideline production will in turn enable mechanization to promote agriculture. Acting in concert and with one heart, all trades and lines of business should reinforce agriculture as 'the foundation.' When agriculture is developed quickly, heavy industry will also develop and so will light industry. Work on all sides will then be lively."

There is yet another problem in the development of hsien- and commune-operated industries that deserves attention. It is this: It is necessary to have soaring revolutionary enthusiasm but at the same time maintain the scientific attitude of seeking truth through facts.

Realization of agricultural mechanization is an important matter for the whole Party and the people of the whole country. Some problems, such as the supply of various important raw materials and the production of large and medium-size farm machines, will not be easy to solve if they are left to the local area alone. With regard to these, the State and the competent industrial departments at the higher levels will of course provide the necessary support, out of consideration of the over-all interests.

However, a local area must rely on its own effort, mobilize the activism of all quarters, make full use of local resources, build its own industries where local conditions permit, and provide material conditions for speeding up agricultural mechanization. It should find out truthfully what it can and cannot do and what it should do first and what can be left to some later time. Reasonable arrangements should be made on the basis of the findings, so that what should be done can be done well. In founding "five small" industries and developing sideline production, it is imperative to adhere to the guideline of making use of locally available materials, carrying out production locally, and supplying local needs. The object is to secure the supply of raw materials, create the ability to produce, and insure a market for the products. If this guideline is not firmly adhered to, then the hsien- and commune-operated industries would vie with the State for raw materials and markets. This will add to the burden on the State and moreover adversely affect the State plans.

Comrades of Tsunhua hsien said, "Whether we firmly adhere to this guideline or not is a question that decides whether hsien- and commune-operated industries can develop in a healthy manner. This we must firmly and constantly remember and we must act accordingly."

'All things are governed by the law of one dividing into two." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, comrades of Tsunhua hsien revolutionary committee ceaselessly organize the cadres and the masses to sum up experience, deal with their own work according to the law of one dividing into two, face squarely the contradictions that appear in the course of progress, and consciously solve the new problems that may crop up in the course of practice. They are resolved to continue to develop in depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, lead the people of the whole hsien in promoting the spirit of "impoverished sticks," and, with Tach'ing and Tachai as their models, run their industries successfully while strengthening agriculture, so as to make new contributions toward speeding up of the realization of agricultural mechanization.

Hopei Jih-pao Reporter,
NCNA Reporter, and
Our Own Reporter

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Men Make New Achievements in Studying Philosophy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are studying and applying chairman mao's philosophy works in a living way in connection with the struggle between the two lines. this is raising their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, strengthening army building ideologically and speeding up fulfilment of various fighting tasks. the p.l.a. men have responded to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee: "the whole party must conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics."

chairman mao said last year: "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party. the army's campaign in the past year is characterized by the integration of theory with revolutionary practice aimed at raising the armymen's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the armymen studied hard in order to grasp chairman mao's philosophic concepts.

a number of outstanding individuals and collectives have come to the fore in the past year. high- and middle-ranking cadres conscientiously studied philosophic works by marx, engels and chairman mao. this gave them a better grasp of the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the chinese revolution and the international communist movement and raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism. chairman mao's great call "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses", has become conscious action by p.l.a. commanders and fighters. everyone is studying philosophy and it is applied throughout the army.

the armymen recognize that they must study philosophy well in order to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line well. some leading cadres in the p.l.a. kwangchow units have studied the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines and summed up the experience and lessons. they said that philosophy is the theoretical basis for the line. studying philosophic works by marx, engels and chairman mao centered on the question of line give one a clear orientation for the struggle between the two lines. some leading cadres lead cadres at the basic levels and fighters in study and exchange experience with them.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters combine study with revolutionary mass criticism. over the past year they have made deep-going criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they also criticized the bourgeois military line. in the course of mass criticism they studied

and applied philosophy and took dialectical materialism and historical materialism as a sharp weapon to clear away the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in various fields. thus they have raised their ability to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line ideologically and theoretically.

in criticizing idealist apriorism the cadres of a p.l.a. peking unit repeatedly studied chairman mao's viewpoint that practice is primary. they carefully studied his articles "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and others and studied lenin's statement "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge." they relentlessly criticized idealist apriorism in connection with the actual struggle between the two lines.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters recognize that a given world outlook entails a corresponding line. in order to study philosophy and raise one's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, one must work hard at remoulding one's world outlook. they combine the study of chairman mao's three constantly read articles with his philosophic essays, correctly handle the relation between changing the objective world and changing one's subjective world, strengthen proletarian devotion to the public interest to counter bourgeois ideas of private interest, smash idealism and metaphysics and uphold dialectical materialism.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness", various army units have since the beginning of this year taken the fight against conceit and complacency as important content in remoulding their world outlook. many cadres and fighters who are working in "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training) arm their minds with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. they are carrying out still better the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, strengthening the ties between army and government and armymen and civilians and promoting the revolutionization of their thinking.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters give full play to the style of study of integrating theory with practice. they study revolutionary theory in the course of practice and use theory to guide their practice. in guiding its units in the "four-good" company (see notes one and two) movement, the party committee of a division of the p.l.a. wuhan units studied again and again the dialectical relation between matter and consciousness, handled the relation between doing political and ideological work well and doing good work in other aspects, and strengthened army building at the basic level in an all-round way.

p.l.a. cadres and fighters working in scientific research in national defence and medical and health work guide their work with dialectical materialism and carry out chairman mao's line in these fields, achieving good results.

p.l.a. cadres and fighters are determined to persist in study, continue to arm their minds with dialectical and historical materialism and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth party central committee so as to greet the convening of the fourth national people's congress with new achievements.

note one: "four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

note two: in the "three-eight" working style the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

BANK SAVINGS

Peking Bank Savings Grow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

savings accounts of peking people at the end of august this year rose by 10.9 per cent compared with the same period of 1970 and the number of depositors registered an 11 per cent increase, the peking branch of the people's bank of china reports.

these increases were due to the rapid growth of the city's industrial and agricultural production coupled with stable prices. a brisk market both in and around peking supplies abundant goods and the people's purchasing power has kept rising. prices of many manufactured goods have been cut since last year, including some varieties of cloth made of synthetic fibres, transistor radios, medicines, and kerosene. retail sales for the january-august period were 12.7 per cent more than the corresponding period of last year. all this shows that the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" has made the national economy even more prosperous and improved the people's livelihood.

in the upsurge of the city's socialist construction 30,000 people got jobs in factories, commercial enterprises and other institutions in the first half of this year. besides, a large number of housewives are now taking part in productive labour thanks to the efforts of many neighbourhood committees and factories. many families have increased their income and so they have more money to put aside. statistics of five savings offices on the eastern outskirts -- the city's industrial centre -- show that the workers' bank savings in the first seven months of this year grew 50 per cent over the same 1970 period.

in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", people's communes on peking's outskirts have reaped good harvests nine years running. this has increased the income of the people's communes collectively and of their members.

distribution to commune members averaged 15 per cent more in 1970 than the preceding year. many poor and lower-middle

peasants have deposited surplus money in state banks or their own credit co-operatives. they say: before liberation we were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries and were haunted by hunger and cold. every year we had to borrow from landlords at usurious rates of interest. now we have become masters of the country, we no longer have to worry about food or clothing and we have savings in the bank, thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao exclamation

other sections of the working people and revolutionary intellectuals also have more savings in the bank than before. statistics show that teachers, staff members and workers of tsinghua university and the peking aeronautical engineering institute had seven per cent more bank deposits at the end of july than at the beginning of this year.

the people's bank plays a role in safeguarding the income of the working people and their savings and pays interest on the savings according to government regulations. the working people enthusiastically deposit their money not with a view to getting interest, but to help national construction. they say: the capitalist countries suffer from constant monetary crises, soaring prices and inflation. but our socialist motherland is thriving. prices are stable and our livelihood is ensured. our renminbi is one of the most stable currencies in the world. the two worlds are as different as heaven and hell exclamation

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Durres

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 19, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave a performance at the "workers" gymnasium of the port city of durres yesterday evening in the presence of more than 2,500 spectators.

the piano concerto "the yellow river", segments of modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" and other song and dance items were performed. they were warmly received and praised.

among those present to see the performance were iljaz reka, first secretary of the durres district committee of the party of labour, feruz rataj, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, and mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture.

both vasil nakuci, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, and chou chiu-yeh, head of the chinese troupe, spoke before the performance started.

a banquet was arranged yesterday evening by the durres district party committee and the executive committee of the district people's council in honour of all comrades of the chinese troupe.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Minister of Technology of Former British Labor Government and His Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

anthony wedgwood benn, minister of technology of the former british labour government, and his wife wound up their visit here and left by train today to visit shanghai before going home. they are accompanied by wei yung-ching, council member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

present at the railway station to see them off were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations chen hsin-jen, yu chun and lin chen.

british charge d'affaires in peking j.b. denson and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Special Envoy Ieng Sary Give Banquet in Lanchow

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 19, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. delegation to kansu province.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kansu provincial command of the p.l.a. including hsien heng-han, hu chi-tsung, hsu kuo-chen, liu chen and chang chung, and hu ting-fa, chairman of the lanchow municipal revolutionary committee.

madame penn nouth and the other members of the delegation were present.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and cambodian people. prime minister penn nouth and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee hsien heng-han made enthusiastic speeches full of friendly feelings. they expressed the hope that the unity and militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia would grow constantly.

prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests today visited the lanchow petro-chemical machinery plant and the yentan people's commune on the outskirts of lanchow in the company of kuo mo-jo, hsien heng-han and others.

the lanchow petro-chemical machinery plant was festively bedecked today and streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome were put up everywhere. the workers said: the visit of the distinguished cambodian guests to the plant has brought us the glad tidings of the victories scored by the cambodian people and their militant friendship. this is a great encouragement and support to us. we will resolutely support the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and we are determined to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indochinese countries.

prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary spoke to the workers amid warm applause. the prime minister said: the cambodian people will unite closely with the chinese people and fight together with them till complete victory is won over u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. special envoy ieng sary said: strengthening their unity and supporting each other, the workers and peasants of cambodia and china will certainly win final victory in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accorded a warm welcome by members of the yentan people's commune.

the kansu provincial revolutionary committee arranged a theatrical performance in honour of the distinguished cambodian guests yesterday evening.

CHINA AND CUBA

Farewell Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 18, 1971)

the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder) gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening for the chinese table tennis delegation at the successful conclusion of its friendly visit to cuba.

present at the reception were mario rodriguez escalona and octavio perez reboredo, deputy directors of the international relations department of inder, raul villanueva, deputy director of sports activities of inder, renato aguero, secretary of the cuban federation of table tennis, and luis mas martin, vice-president of the cuba-china friendship association.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, also attended the reception.

mario rodriguez escalona and shih yu-chang, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, spoke at the reception.

escalona said that the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to cuba has left behind a deep impression. it has enabled the cuban and chinese table tennis players to exchange experience and helped strengthen the friendly ties between the people of the two countries. he expressed the hope that there will be more mutual visits of sports delegations between the two countries so as to further strengthen the militant solidarity of the two peoples in their common struggle against the imperialist aggressors. in conclusion, he asked the chinese table tennis delegation to convey the cuban people's friendship to the fraternal chinese people.

shih yu-chang said that the visit has strengthened the militant friendship of the chinese and cuban peoples. he pointed out that contest is second and friendship is everlasting. the chinese people admire and support the heroic fighting spirit of the cuban people against u.s. imperialism. "we shall unite, fight together and win victories together with the cuban people," he said.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed at the reception.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets President of International Committee of Red Cross Marcel A. Naville and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with marcel a. naville, president of the international committee of the red cross, and his wife, and mr. michel barde, assistant to mr. naville.

swiss ambassador to china oscar rossetti was present.

also present were leading members of the red cross society of china and other organizations concerned, including kuo hsing-kuo, wang min and hu shu-tu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the delegation of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama, and the accompanying correspondents.

hideo den, diet member of the japanese socialist party, who is on a visit to china, and other japanese friends in peking attended.

vice-president of the host association wang kuo-chuan and mr. aiichiro fujiyama spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan expressed warm welcome to the delegation. he said: in your country the movement for promoting japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is surging ahead wave upon wave, and the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism is deepening. they have great prospects. the situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the development of japan-china friendship. the movement for promoting japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations will certainly keep winning new victories if we continue to make efforts, unite all the forces longing for japan-china friendship and strengthen cooperation.

aiichiro fujiyama said: the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is a big question. it will make contributions

not only to the friendship of the people of the two countries but also to peace in asia and the world. he added: one of the several obstacles to friendship between our two countries is the question of militarization of japan. we deem it our duty to stop it.

present at the banquet were leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien and wu shu-tung.

Delegation to China of JCP (Left) Visits Peking, Yenan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the delegation to china of the japanese communist party (left) led by comrade masayoshi fukuda, chairman of the j.c.p. (left) central committee, has for the past few days visited places in peking and yenan and made wide contacts with the local people.

during these visits, comrade masayoshi fukuda pointed out that socialist new china is a strong force backing the japanese people's revolutionary struggle. in order to accomplish their revolutionary tasks, the japanese people must not only strengthen the unity of their own ranks, but also strengthen their unity with the chinese people.

on september 14, the japanese delegation visited the peking general petro-chemical works in the company of comrade jen yun-chung, a leading functionary of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china. the guests were warmly welcomed by leading members of the plant's party committee and the workers. the chinese workers expressed cordial regards and militant salute to the japanese comrades-in-arms.

before leaving the chemical works, comrade masayoshi fukuda told chinese workers that there has now emerged a new situation in the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. the proletariat of both japan and china should unite still more closely in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the modern revisionist clique.

the japanese comrades came to tsinghua university on september 18 in the company of comrade chen shu-huai, a standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee. the campus was astir when the guests came. leading members of the university party committee told comrade masayoshi fukuda and the other japanese comrades how the revolution in education went on at tsinghua. then the guests visited workshops run by the university and inspected products designed and made by the teachers and students themselves. comrade masayoshi fukuda said that proletarian education has already overwhelmed bourgeois education at tsinghua.

yesterday morning, the delegation visited the exhibition "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" sponsored by the chinese people's liberation army. comrade masayoshi fukuda

praised the orientation indicated by chairman mao's may 7 directive. he said: the chinese people's liberation army is advancing along this course and the army building has attained a new level.

the delegation made a special trip to the revolutionary heartland yenan from september 15 to 17 in the company of comrade chang hsiang-shan, a leading functionary of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade hsu hsiao-min, secretary of the c.p.c. yenan administrative regional committee, accompanied the delegation to fenghuang hill, yangchialing, "date orchard" and wangchiaping where chairman mao once lived, and the exhibition hall of chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there, as well as the site of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college under vice-chairman lin's guidance.

the c.p.c. yenan administrative regional committee gave a banquet and a soiree in honour of the delegation.

during their stay in yenan, comrade masayoshi fukuda and the other japanese comrades on the delegation warmly praised the revolutionary heartland yenan as an inexhaustible source of experience for all revolutionary people.

Old Poor Peasant in Northeast China Denounces Revival of Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 19, 1971)

"firm opposition to revival of japanese militarism" is the title of an article by an old poor peasant named nan yung-tai, vice-chairman of the liutiaohu production brigade of the lingtung people's commune on the outskirts of shenyang in liaoning province. it reads as follows:

on the night of september 18, 1931 the japanese fascist gangsters plotted the so-called "liutiaokou incident" so as to find a pretext for invading china. they blasted a section of the south manchuria railway, which they had seized long ago, in the vicinity of liutiaokou. then they spread the rumour that it was blasted by the chinese troops stationed at peitaying. under this pretext they launched a large-scale war of aggression against the three provinces of northeast china.

at that time i worked as hired hand for a landlord at liutiaokou and slept in a shed by the railway. that night, soon after i had gone to bed i suddenly heard the roar of cannons. i saw that the cannons were firing in the direction of peitaying. early next morning the japanese invaders said that the railway was destroyed by the chinese and forced eight or nine inhabitants of liutiaokou to look at the "exploded place". we saw three twisted rails and a heap of sleepers more than 20 metres away. we knew at once that it was all prearranged. with a guilty conscience, these japanese fascists ordered a traitor interpreter to tell us: "if anybody asked about this, tell him it was blasted by the chinese troops in plain clothes at peitaying." this is the truth of the "liutiaokou incident", an event which the japanese fascist

propaganda machine raised a hullabaloo about exclamation in order to forge the history of the "september 18 incident", japanese imperialism put up a so-called monument at the place a few months later.

history brooks no distortion. we poor and lower-middle peasants who saw the "scene" of the shameless atrocity of the japanese fascist gangsters are the best witnesses of history.

after the "september 18 incident" the traitor chiang kai-shek ordered "absolute non-resistance" to the japanese aggressor troops. as a result they took only one day to occupy shenyang where tens of thousands of the kuomintang troops were stationed and took about three months to occupy all the three provinces of northeast china. from then on, the inhabitants of liutiaokou and millions of people in the rest of northeast china lived in an abyss of misery. i saw with my own eyes our fellow countrymen brutally beaten and killed by the fascists on many occasions.

where there is oppression, there is resistance. millions of patriots fought unswervingly against the fascist aggressors in those dark days. on the morning following the "september 18 incident", an old gun repairer at peitaying was on his way looking for the communist-led resistance guerrillas, carrying a gun with him. the veteran worker was discovered and fired at by japanese aggressor troops near the railway. taking cover in a graveyard, he fired back and killed or wounded eight japanese gangsters. enraged, the enemy sent for two truckloads of troops to surround the graveyard. the undaunted worker continued to resist and laid down his life heroically.

forty years have passed since the "september 18 incident". under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, we have won the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation, founded new china and embarked on the bright socialist road. we poor and lower-middle peasants of liutiaohu have closely followed chairman mao along the socialist road and built our home village into an entirely different one. we have achieved an overall development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and the commune members are better off than ever. the situation of revolution and production is getting better and better.

living in liutiaohu, we see the growing strength and prosperity of our great socialist motherland. never before has the situation of the world revolution been so good, in which the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is constantly gaining momentum. imperialism and all reactionaries, however, will never be reconciled to their defeat. the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are stepping up the revival of japanese militarism. a handful of japanese reactionaries even clamoured that korea and the northeast and taiwan province of china are their "life-line", again dreaming of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". this will never be tolerated by the people of china and the rest of asia. liutiaohu has changed, our great motherland has changed and the world has changed. the japanese people have awakened. the struggle of the chinese people and the people of japan, korea, the three indochinese countries and the rest of asia against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries is raging. it will be only a day-dream for u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism to relive the history of the "september 18 incident". they will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of liutiaohu are determined to follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings by grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war and, together with the people of japan, korea and the rest of asia, fighting resolutely against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

Premier Chou En-lai and Association Vice President Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Seamen's Friendship Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the japanese seamen's friendship group to china with toru uemura as its leader and masao matsubara as its deputy leader.

they included secretary general of the delegation tetsumasa kita, and members of the delegation seiichi takegaki, kunio shinohara, seiri yoshida, kiyoshi matsumoto, kokichi nakao, moriaki hasegawa, kyonei kawamata, yoji kabasawa, toyohito sunada, masakane shimotamari, hiroyuki nakao and masakazu shimada.

present were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, yu hsia, tsou yung-cheng, chung kuo-tsai, liu yao-kun, pao shu-sen, ti wen-wei, yang kung-su, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, lin li-yun and che cheng-oi.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, left here by air today on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, hu li-peng and liu kuang-ya.

also present were:

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Al Fateh Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

a delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the members of the delegation are: hamdan, hani al hassan, abou raed, haj ismael, mahmoud daas and moris.

present at peking airport to warmly welcome the palestinian comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in the middle east were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, kan mai, lu kuei, wu hsiao-ta, chou chuen, hu li-peng and liu kuang-ya; as well as several thousand revolutionary people and militiamen of the capital.

the airport was filled with a friendly atmosphere of unity for struggle of the people of china and palestine. the welcoming crowds held high streamers reading "salute to the heroic palestinian people exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation down with israeli zionism exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the people of palestine and the other arab peoples exclamation"

as abou jihad and the other palestinian comrades-in-arms stepped down from the plane amid cheers, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting and others went forward to warmly shake hands with them to express welcome. the palestinian comrades-in-arms walked around in high spirits to meet the welcoming crowds. people beat drums and gongs and danced while others shouted slogans to pay warm respects to the palestinian comrades-in-arms and express their firm determination to support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism.

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present at the airport.

diplomatic envoys of various arab countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Give Banquet in Honor of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Other RSVN Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, tran van tu, ambassador of the r.s.v.n. to poland, and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

attending the banquet were tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

present at the banquet were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, as well as leading members and staff members of departments concerned ting kuo-yu, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, wang hai-jung, liang feng and wang teh-yang.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Sweden from Finland for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 19, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the swedish government. the delegation had just concluded its visit to finland.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were bengt dennis, swedish vice-minister of commerce; officials of the ministry of foreign affairs; and jonn mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

also present at the airport were representatives of the korean information office in sweden.

present also at the airport were wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

when the delegation left finland, seeing it off at the airport were olavi mattila, finnish minister of foreign trade; and taneli kekkonen, adviser, and other officials,

of the finnish ministry of foreign affairs.

also present at the airport was chang dai hi, director of korea's special commercial office in finland.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming was also present.

olavi mattila received chou hua-min for the second time yesterday afternoon, and had a friendly talk with him. ambassador shih tzu-ming was present at the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Zagreb International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, returned here by air today after attending the zagreb international fair at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

greeting the delegation at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the ministries of foreign affairs, light industry and communications, and of the china council for the promotion of international trade including ma wen-po, mao hung-hsiang, tsao lu, kuo lu, li lien-ching and huang teh-hsing.

present at the airport were also yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and officials of the yugoslav embassy.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Earnestly Practice Democratic Centralism and Strengthen the Party's Unified Leadership

- The Party branch of the Ch'engkuan Supply and Sale Co-operative, Wuan hsien is acting in accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, September 18) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To strengthen the Party, we must arouse the activism of the whole Party by enforcing the Party's system of democratic centralism," the Party branch of the Ch'engkuan Supply and Sale Cooperative of Wuan hsien, Hopei Province, earnestly practices the Party's system of democratic centralism. Full play is given to the role of collective leadership of the Party branch.

In September 1969, after the establishment of the Party branch of this supply and sale cooperative, a study class was run to counter the problem of lack of understanding of the great significance of democratic centralism on the part of some comrades. Members of the Party branch were organized in the repeated study of a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the practice of democratic centralism. A review of the intra-Party two-line struggle was associated with a vigorous criticism of the crime of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of wrecking the Party's system of democratic centralism. The consciousness of the members of the Party branch was raised. Everyone came to understand that only by seriously carrying out the Party's system of democratic centralism and giving full play to the role of collective leadership could the Party branch lead the masses to forge continuously ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of such understanding, they doggedly directed proper efforts to the following four relations:

(1) We must handle properly the relationship between the leader and deputy leader of a "squad."

The secretary and deputy secretary of this Party branch, motivated by a desire to defend the Party's collective leadership, held talks with each other prior to an important meeting or the study of a major problem. They would discuss the problem fully and talk about it frankly until their views were unified.

Once, in studying a supply and sales plan, the deputy secretary was afraid of setting a target too high only to suffer the embarrassment of its unfulfillment and unwilling to propose a higher target which would be capable of being fulfilled after an adequate effort. On discovering this, the Party branch took the initiative to engage him in a heart-to-heart talk. He joined him in a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They raised their awareness and unified their thinking. The result was a plan that was practical and practicable. A boost was given to supply and sale work.

(2) We must handle properly the relations between the "squad leader" and other members of the Party committee.

The Party branch holds that the Party branch secretary is not only the "squad leader" but also an ordinary member of a "squad." He is required to develop the democratic style and listen humbly to divergent opinions at all times. When his own views are incorrect, he must have the courage to correct them.

Once, when a pigsty was to be repaired, the Party branch secretary suggested applying for some money from the higher-ups for the purchase of lime and bricks. The great majority of members of the Party agreed to this. Only one member disagreed. The Party branch secretary let this Party branch member state his view. He saw reasons behind the latter's view. He changed his own and organized everyone for a renewed study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on our own efforts" and "Build the country industriously and thriftily." Understanding was unified. The masses were immediately organized to use clay instead of lime and stones for bricks in building five pigsties.

(3) We must handle properly the relations between the leadership and the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches, "All work for the masses must be prompted by the needs of the masses and not any well-meant personal wishes." In a study of the problem of setting up a "May 7" repair and assembly group by the supply and sale cooperative, two different views appeared among members of the Party branch. One was that a supply and sales cooperative being concerned with socialist commerce, we should take up whatever was needed in agriculture and welcomed by the masses. Another was that repair and assembly work being the business of an industrial agency, the supply and sales cooperative should not do something not in its own field.

On this matter, the Party branch did not make a hasty decision. Instead its members went to the countryside to find out the facts and listen to the opinion of the masses. After investigations and studies, they found the masses in urgent need of such a repair and assembly group and seized with a great desire to get it started quickly and properly. At the second meeting, the Party branch very quickly unified its thinking and worked out a decision to form a "May 7" repair and assembly group.

(4) We must handle properly the relations between democracy and centralism.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The Communist Party calls for not only democracy but especially centralism." From practice, the Party branch comes to understand deeply that to carry out democratic centralism in earnest, we must put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and earnestly work toward unified thinking, unified policies, unified plans, unified command, and unified action.

On one occasion, a debate followed a study by the Party branch of the question of confirming the appointment of a new cadre as one in charge of the supply and sales cooperative. Some said that this cadre lacked experience and was a greenhorn in the trade and had better give place to a veteran cadre. But the great majority held that the cadre was full of vim and vigor, dynamic and energetic and free from the restraining influence of old conventions. As for lack of experience, help from other comrades and self practice should put him in good stead. To counter this problem, the Party branch organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the training of revolutionary successors. Thinking was unified. On such a basis, the Party branch decided to train and employ this new cadre. Proper measures were also taken to allow his steady growth in the revolutionary struggle through nurturing with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Integrate the Study of the Party Committee With the Study of the Masses, So the Leadership and the Masses May Promote Each Other and Advance Together

- The Party committee of a certain regiment of Peking Garrison District reads books conscientiously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1971)

In the course of conscientiously reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Peking Garrison Command of the PLA has integrated the study of the Party committee with the study of the whole unit and draws nourishment from the basic level cadres and fighters regularly, which not only enables the Party committee members to raise the level of their study, but also lends impetus to the study of the whole unit.

The majority of the Party committee members of this regiment have read through volume one to volume four of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, beside having also studied some of the works of Marx and Lenin. Giving play to the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice, they conscientiously remold their world outlook and continuously improve their leadership style, so as to promote the revolutionization of the Party committee. Last year, this Party committee of the regiment was rated an advanced collective in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Peking Garrison Command. The diligence with which the Party committee members read books gives encouragement to the study activism of the broad masses of cadres and fighters.

Under this situation, the Party committee of the regiment actively provides leadership, and apart from maintaining the system of collective study, the committee members always learn in advance anything the cadres and fighters of the unit are required to learn. Moreover, they regularly go deep into the companies to study together with the fighters, discuss things with them, discuss and apply study experience with them and sum up experience any time with them.

Regarding problems raised by the unit in study, the Party committee members carry out earnest discussions of these problems in collective study, and in that way they are able not only to raise the level of their comprehension, but also to assist the companies in solving these problems.

This spring, when the Party committee was engaged in collective study of the "Communist Manifesto," the unit happened to be unfolding then an education of political line. The Party committee members, consciously bearing in mind problems of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, carried out a conscientious study of some of the basic views expounded by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto" as well as the basic line of our Party throughout the historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman

Mao. After that they told the masses voluntarily about their own comprehension and impression, so as to effectively lend impetus to the deepening development of line education in the unit and raise the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the commanders and fighters.

Members of the Party committee of this regiment have realized from practice that in order to enable the study of the Party committee itself to be constantly raised to a higher level, they must be good at learning from the masses, enrich themselves with the fruit of study of the masses, and enable the leadership and the masses to mutually promote each other and raise their level together. The Party committee invites company cadres and fighters to participate in the study classes held by the Party committee as well as in minor rectification and daily study, and invites them to talk about their own comprehension in study. When members of the Party committee visit the companies, they invariably appear in the role of pupils and humbly learn from the fighters.

On one occasion a standing member of the Party committee paid a visit to the companies to help them with the study of the Party Constitution. In a discussion, the fighters put forward a number of questions and asked him for guidance. However, it so happened that his own comprehension of some of the problems was not deep enough. Thereupon he convened a forum of company cadres and fighters, handed over the problems to them for discussion, and let the masses teach him a lesson first. At the forum, everybody talked freely of their comprehension of the study of the Party Constitution in association with their own struggle and practice, and many of the problems were most profoundly discussed, which enabled him to obtain great enlightenment.

On that basis he once again made a conscientious study of the relevant sections of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and after summing up and raising the experience of everyone, once more applied it in guiding the fighters. In that way he was able not only to deepen his own comprehension, but also to educate others, and was commended by the masses.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Red Sentinels on the South Sea

- The advanced deeds of the garrison force of a certain unit of the Canton Military Region of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1971)

On the south sea outpost of the motherland, there is a tiny island less than a square kilometer in size. In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," the commanders and fighters of the garrison force of a certain unit of the Canton Military Region of the PLA stationed the whole year round on that island are holding out against the powerful wind and battling the intense heat to guard with vigilance the southern gateway to the motherland and to build a bastion on the sea with hard work and thrift. The people warmly praise them as "Red Sentinels of the South Sea."

This tiny island used to be very desolate. Surrounded by reefs and tricky currents, in the past few ships dared to sail near there. All around the island are perpendicular cliffs. There was a serious shortage of fresh water and little vegetation. The hills were filled with shrubs and wild grass, and the place was crawling with snakes, rats and centipedes.

Now, after ten years of arduous struggle by the fighters, there are wharves and solid installations on the island, as well as orderly rows of barracks and spacious training grounds. The more than 100,000 trees planted by the fighters have now grown into a forest, covering the whole island with verdure, and acting as a wind-breaker. Under the shade of the trees, lines of highway gird the hill leading to the observation posts and forward positions on the promontory. On both sides of the highway on the hill and on the slopes are reservoirs with gentle rippling blue water and tiers after tiers of terraced fields. Nestling under the shelter of more than 50 wind breaker walls a dozen kinds of vegetable such as Chingkangshan pumpkin, Shantung spring onion, Hopei white cabbage, and Hunan red pepper are grown. They have all taken root,and are growing flourishingly and strongly. The fruit trees planted by the fighters several years ago have also flowered and borne fruit for the first time this year.

Ten years ago, the greatest difficulty that confronted the commanders and fighters when they first landed on the island was the scarcity of fresh water. They made a search of the whole island without discovering a decent source. If it stopped raining for ten days or half a month, drinking water for the island would have to be fetched from the mainland. In order to solve the problem of fresh water supply, the Party branch of the garrison, leading the comrades and fighters, braved the blazing sun and walked all over the island searching for a source of water. It was not easy, but from the rock fissures they discovered several "trickles of spring water."

With everybody giving a hand, they cut open the rock and carved out a reservoir. The granite of the hill was very hard. When the sledge hammer smashed down, the hammerhead went "dong" and bounced, leaving behind only a white scar on the rock. The ligament between the thumb and forefinger of many of the comrades was torn and their hands were blistered and bloodied, but still nobody would take a rest. Under the resolute effort of the fighters, one by one the reservoirs were built and the flow of fresh water was enough to meet the needs of livelihood, construction and agricultural sideline production of the commanders and fighters.

The weather of the island is very unpredictable. At times there are sudden gushes of strong wind, and at times there is torrential rain. The roads built by the fighters with shovels and picks are often washed away, and the vegetable fields they cultivated with such industry and hardship are destroyed again and again. In order to cut down the wind and dust, practice water and soil conservation and completely change the physiognomy of the island, the fighters began to carry out afforestation.

The island is rocky and the soil thin, and not long after the first batch of saplings brought over from the mainland was planted, there was a sudden attack by a powerful typhoon. The saplings were either blown down or uprooted, and only a few survived. However the difficulty could not shake the fighters' determination to develop the island. They studied over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," to strengthen their stubborn fortitude in unfolding a struggle against the storm. After each attack of wind, they would replant again. If the wind cut down a single tree, they would replant ten more. The ground in front of the barracks is the most sheltered spot on the island, still they had to replant it seven times before the saplings could grow to a respectable size.

The growth of the trees was also constantly threatened by drought. At one time no rain fell on the island for several months running, the springs had all run dry and a large batch of newly planted saplings were turning brown. In order to conserve water for watering the saplings, the fighters only moistened their towel when washing their faces, and dried their sweat soaked garments in the sun.

Fighter T'an Wang-kuei would not take a rest even on a Sunday, and at the crack of dawn, he would row a small sampan to a deserted island nearby and collect fresh water dripping down from rock crevices cupful by cupful. With the blazing sun overhead, he stepped over the scorching rock and carried on for a greater part of the day before he could collect a bucketful for bringing back to the island to water the trees. Under the careful attention of the commanders and fighters, the barren island was finally clothed in green.

With the problem of fresh water solved and wind and dust controlled, the fighters declared war on the barren hills,and carried out agricultural sideline production in a big way. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they fired the furnace to carry out metal repair work when their implements were broken, and when their baskets

were worn out, they dispatched men to the other islands to cut bamboo and rattan for weaving their own. Everybody got up early and retired late to battle on the rock-strewn hills, gathered rocks, transported soil, built tier after tier of terraced fields and planted them to vegetables. At present the commanders and fighters are basically self-sufficient in vegetable.

"The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese PLA absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight; any thinking that relaxes the will to fight and belittles the enemy is wrong." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the garrison, while carrying on development of the island, have at the same time maintained day and night combat readiness in defense of the socialist motherland. Wind, rain or shine, no matter how inclement the weather, they always maintained the highest vigilance in guarding their battle position and keeping a close surveillance of the air and sea.

Once, in a thunder storm, a blaze of blue light covered the sentry post of the 7th squad engaged in observation work on the highest point of the island. Liu T'ao, the fighter on duty, paying not the slightest heed to the danger of electrocution, remained bravely at his post carefully scanning the surface of the water and completed his mission with distinction.

Proceeding from the needs of difficulty, strict and actual warfare, they diligently tempered a more than tough ability to destroy the enemy, grasped the complex laws governing the rise and fall of the tides and the battle technique suitable for island warfare, and smashed over and over again the enemy's scheme of intrusion.

Late one night, an esponiage ship of the Chiang bandit gang, disguised as a fishing vessel, tried to intrude into our coastal waters. The commanders and fighters of the garrison saw through the trick of the bandits at once, and giving play to the courageous spirit of close combat and night combat, permitted the enemy vessel to draw near and suddenly sealed off its retreat with concentrated fire. The enemy, frightened out of their wits, readily permitted themselves to be taken prisoners.

It is with such high degree of vigilance that the commanders and fighters of the garrison defended the outpost of the motherland, and they have scored one victory after another in the defense and development of the island. For many years running it has been rated an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a 4-good company and a pace-setter in island defense of the Canton Military Region.

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HSIEN PARTY COMMITTEE

Ch'angtao Hsien CCP Committee Energetically Repudiates Transcendentalism and Steps Up Investigation and Study Through Rectification and Repudiation of Revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1971)

(NCNA Tsinan, September 16) Firmly upholding the principle of combination of theory with practice which has always been advocated by Chairman Mao, Ch'angtao hsien CCP committee has stepped up investigation and study, conducted concrete analyzes on concrete conditions, employed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve practical problems encountered in this hsien in the three great revolutionary movements, incessantly purged the idealist spirit, overcome metaphysics and brought about vigorous developments in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Summing Up Experience and Raising Consciousness

Transportation is very backward in Ch'angtao hsien which consists of 18 islands of various sizes linked together only by water. In addition to fishing, which is the principal industry in the hsien, diversified undertakings, including agriculture and growing of marine products, are also being developed. In fishing the principal manner is deep-sea fishing, which is quite complex. After its establishment, the new hsien CCP committee conducted a careful analysis of these characteristics and decided to combine the universal truths in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought closely with the concrete local revolutionary practice in order to secure the initiative in leadership work. To do so, they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and energetically repudiated the idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, through the development of repudiation of revisionism and rectification. In the meantime, they also summed up their own experience and lessons learned.

In autumn last year during the prawn catching season in the Gulf of Chihli, when the leadership squad of the hsien studied the implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "grasp revolution and promote production," it only proceeded from a desire to bring about a bumper harvest in prawn production and thus adopted a resolution for the mobilization of all motorized fishing boats in the hsien to engage in catching. As a result of failing to consider the fact that the type of many fishing boats and their fishing equipment were not suitable for prawn catching, these boats failed to catch anything at all after they arrived at the Gulf of Chihli. Finally they were forced to change the plan and move to another fishing ground.

During a later summing-up of experience and lessons learned from this incident, leading members of the hsien CCP committee had a better understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "All the mistakes we made are due to our deviating from the actual situation of the locality at the time and our subjective determination of the guideline for work." Everybody realized profoundly that the guideline and policies mapped out by Chairman Mao were

practical and scientific conslusions, but their earnest implementation depended upon their combination with concrete revolutionary practice. We must understand profoundly and combine well before we can implement them consciously and make all work develop triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From then on leading members of Ch'angtao hsien CCP committee worked hard to combine theory with practice and persevered in earnestly implementing the instructions, guidelines and policies of Chairman Mao and the Party Center by proceeding from the actual local conditions. In the spring of this year, during a study of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions, "Let us conduct an education in ideology and political line," they began from the very beginning to discuss conscientiously the question of how to proceed from reality. They held that to do a good job in line education, they must not only instill into the broad masses of cadres and commune members Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat but also use Chairman Mao's great doctrine as a guideline to discover the characteristics and form of expression of class struggle and line struggle in this hsien so as to make line education more realistic and to the point.

In order to do so they decided to assign Lu T'ing-kuei, deputy secretary of the hsien CCP committee, to lead an investigation team to T'uochi commune to conduct investigation and study and set up trial points. Lu T'ing-kuei penetrated into fishing villages and asked the fishermen to hold investigation meetings which enabled everyone to understand the several concrete expressions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the islands and grasp the new tendencies and new characteristics of class struggle.

Following these expressions and characteristics, Lu T'ing-kuei organized the cadres and fishermen to hold study classes to study the basic line of the Party and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Good results and experience were obtained from these activities. On the basis of these results and experience, the hsien CCP committee promptly popularized the experience obtained in T'uochi commune, which quickly developed line education activities throughout the hsien and further developed the favorable situation of revolution and production.

Investigation, Study, and Concrete Guidance

Ch'angtao hsien CCP committee realized in practice that external things which existed objectively were varied and different; therefore in order to combine theory with practice they must work hard to conduct investigation and study, grasp the particularity of the contradictions and exercise concrete guidance in work. In accordance with this understanding, comrades of the committee developed extensive investigation and study activities. On the basis of grasping large amounts of first-hand materials, they conducted a concrete analysis on the basic situation in the six communes of the hsien: The three communes in the south which had comparatively more land had farming as their principal mode of production with fishing as their secondary

occupation. The three communes in the north which had very little land had fishing as their principal mode of production with farming as their secondary occupation. In the meantime, they also discovered that different communes and different production brigades in these two different areas had different characteristics. In the light of this situation, the hsien CCP committee always exercised concrete guidance according to the needs arising out of the different characteristics of different areas when it implemented the instructions, guidelines and policies of Chairman Mao and the Party Center, and resolutely opposed the policy of generalization without any regard to the concrete situation.

In the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, the hsien CCP committee discovered that some of the cadres and masses had the following living ideas: First, it was difficult to learn from Tachai here because in this area there were only islands and barren mountains which had little land or water but were constantly plagued by strong winds and dense fog and were therefore unsuitable for growing any crops. Second, in areas where fishing was the principal occupation, people thought Tachai was a typical agricultural front, therefore it was difficult for a fishing front to learn from it.

After investigation and study, the hsien CCP committee held that in order to overcome these living ideas and conduct the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production well, it must energetically grasp the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the masses and stimulate their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. In order to do so, it fully developed the role of the existing advanced models as well as proceeded from the actual situation of the two different areas mentioned above and established three advanced models (Loyüan production brigade of Nanch'angshan commune, Hsiaohao production brigade of Ch'intao commune and "Ch'angyü No. 7" of Chingk'ou production brigade of T'uochi commune" to serve as examples for the cadres and masses to learn from and a target for them to overtake.

Natural conditions in Loyüan production brigade were very poor. However, under the leadership of the Party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. After five years of arduous struggle they built several hundred mow of Tachai-type fields with their own hands and crossed the "Yangtse" in per-mow grain output. By using Chairman Mao's philosophical thought as guidance under the leadership of the Party branch, commune members of Hsiaohao production brigade mastered the laws governing the growth of sea weeds and reaped an outstanding harvest of more than 5,000 chin per mow. On "Ch'angyü No. 7," which had an old hull with an old engine of low horsepower, the Party team led the fishermen of the ship to follow the example of Tachai production brigade, energetically used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate themselves, overcome storms and fogs and resolutely catch fish for the sake of revolution. In this way achievements in production became greater and greater. In the spring of this year they struggled for two nights and days at sea with their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to rescue 16 of the class brothers from Liaoning Province and managed to return safely in spite of a grade 10 snowstorm.

The vivid facts of these three models answered the question of how to learn from Tachai in two different situations of having farming or having fishery as the principal occupation. After their experience was popularized throughout the hsien, both the cadres and masses were greatly educated and encouraged. As a result a vigorous mass movement of learning from Tachai was developed.

Penetrating Deep into Reality and Penetrating Deep into the Masses

Chairman Mao taught us: "Idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they like without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality. Materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort. They must be based on and tested by objective reality. Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics." Ch'angtao hsien CCP committee held that to combine the universal truths in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought closely with the concrete practice of revolution, we must voluntarily struggle against idealism and metaphysics, resolutely oppose the generalized style of leadership, make effort to improve the style and method of leadership, penetrate deep into reality, penetrate deep into the masses, guide practice amid practice and lead the masses amid the masses.

The principal mode of production in this hsien was deep-sea fishing. The fishermen were usually at sea from three to six months at a time. This made leadership work very difficult. With this point in mind, the hsien CCP committee adopted certain measures to adapt itself to the needs of fishing production according to past experience. It set up an organization to take charge of over-all leadership work over fishing production. In the meantime, it also set up certain coastal work teams during fishing seasons, which visited such ports as Yent'ai, Shihtao, T'angku, Yingk'ou and Lüta according to the change of fishing grounds, so as to take advantage of intervals during which the fishing boats unloaded their catch in port, or took shelter from typhoons, or waited for the next fishing season to conduct political and ideological education on the fishermen and help them to solve problems of supply or overcome various difficulties.

Meanwhile the hsien CCP committee also assigned a ship under the charge of a standing committee member to accompany the fishing boats as well as organized leading cadres of the hsien and communes to accompany the fishing boats at sea so as to organize the fishermen to study instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Center whenever feasible, to sum up experience promptly and solve problems on the spot.

On one occasion when a fishing fleet found the catch to be poor, some people proposed to change the fishing ground to catch another type of fish. But since some of the boats had never caught this type of fish before, some of the fishermen hesitated. Upon discovering this situation, Suo Chung-hai, a member of the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee working on the leadership boat, led everybody to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works and enthusiastically engaged himself in persuasion and education work. He said

to everybody: "According to Chairman Mao's teaching, experience comes from practice. Without practicing boldly we shall never have any experience." Thus the fishermen quickly unified their thought, strengthened their confidence and made up their minds to overcome the difficulties and try their hands at the new fishing ground for the sake of revolution. After the fishermen arrived at the new fishing ground with high revolutionary spirit, they struggled together and took in a good catch.

As a result of their perseverance in the principal of combining theory with practice, their stepping up of investigation and study, their efforts in improving the style of leadership and their maintenance of a profound proletarian feeling toward the broad masses of fishermen, leading members of Ch'angtao hsien CCP committee became more and more familiar with the situation of class struggle, production struggle and the three great revolutionary movements in the islands as well as more and more active in their work. In this way every time when Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions or the Party Center's fighting calls were to be transmitted downward, they were able to map out realistic and feasible measures for implementation according to local conditions, views and demands of the masses and various living ideas, so as to translate the Party's guidelines and policies into practical action by the broad masses of revolutionaries quickly.

On the basis of setting the highest record in history in marine products, agricultural and industrial production and of surpassing the "Program" in food grain production last year, this hsien also achieved an increase of 6 percent in fish production, 100 percent in sea weed production, 12 percent average per-mow output of wheat and 22 percent in gross industrial output as compared with the same period of last year.

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RAILWAY BUILDING

On the Work Site of a New Railway Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 18, 1971)

On a new railway line somewhere in the motherland, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Railway Corps of the PLA, following closely Chairman Mao's strategic planning and in the spirit of "we are not afraid to scale high mountains, and we are not afraid to dive into deep seas," are engaged in a heroic battle. One pier after another rises from the raging torrents of rivers, and tunnel after tunnel are reaching out at high speed into the bellies of mountains. The rough routine of a mighty railway line is beginning to take shape in the countless rivers and mountains. Below are several profiles of arduous struggle by the unit.

We Shall Summon Machines to the Mountains

Along the route of the railway, rivers and streams interwine and mountain ranges form a giant screen. In the initial stage of the construction, when the highway to the various work sites was not yet built, a work site situated more than 1,400 meters above sea level was in urgent need of a large power generator.

Before then, although the fighters and the people along the route had acted as porters to transport millions of tons of machinery and material to the work sites, and left beaten tracks on the hillside leading there, they nevertheless had never carried such a heavy "monster" before or come across a path more perilous than the one leading to this work site. Could they move the large generator to the work site? The commanders and fighters of the 16th company of a certain unit answered loudly, "For the sake of speeding up socialist construction, even if it is not a generator but a hill of iron, still we will move it." They resolutely asked to be given this difficult assignment.

On a tortuous path ringing the forbidding summit, a small transportation detachment formed by 24 fighters of the 16th company carried this heavy machine and made their way across the hills heading toward the mountain work site. On their march, they had to face countless dangers such as "lion's jaw," "finger-hold cliff" and "ladder steps" which immeasurably increased the hardship of the fighters. On a section of the mountain path, the way was so narrow that they could not advance. Fighter Ch'en Kuo-kuang, lifting a piece of timber shouted, "The path is too narrow, let us make a 'road bed.'" He and several of the comrades immediately crawled beneath the path, and hugging the side of the cliff, placed planks on their shoulders to widen the surface of the path. The comrades were moved to tears, and stepping over the "road bed" built by Ch'en Kuo-chiang and their comrades-in-arms, they victoriously carried the machine over the narrow strip of pathway.

When they crossed a rapid and scaled a formidable height of more than 1,700 meters above sea level, they found the cliff high, the slope steep,

and the path narrow and slippery with lichen, and progress became more difficult. In accordance with a suggestion made by the comrades in a meeting of "Chuko Liangs," Comrade T'ang Yüeh-k'un, the leader of the 2nd platoon, adopted the method of using one person to carry the load of two, and used the manpower thus taken out for pulling and pushing to get over the difficult passage. Communist member Ch'en P'in-lung volunteered for the heaviest position. Shouldering a load of 200 to 300 catties, he made his way up the more than 40-degree incline. Only by the beads of sweat coursing down his face and his faltering steps did the comrades realize that he had been sick for several days and they insisted on relieving him. Ch'en P'in-lung realized that changing a carrier on the slippery slope would be extremely dangerous, and he silently reminded himself, "A communist must not shift the burden on to another, he must be more eager to go where the difficulties are the greater." He pulled himself together, and reciting quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung aloud with the comrades, marched forward in unison with them.

The fighters, having surmounted one difficulty after another, carried the "monstrous thing" up to the mountain work site.

The Battle of the "Underground Corridor"

There was an important tunnel which must be cut for more than 10 li into the belly of a mountain. There, the rock formation was complex, and there were many changes in the strata of rocks. Each step of the tunnel's progress was fraught with difficulties.

Thorough materialists are afraid of nothing. The hearts commanders and fighters of a certain unit battling in the "underground corridor" were filled with the rising sun, and they bravely marched forward. They said resolutely, "With the thought of Mao Tse-tung, there is no hill that cannot be cut through, and no road which cannot be levelled."

Not long after the tunnel was opened, they came upon a subterranean stream. Jets of water came gushing down from the top of the tunnel, and sprays of water shot out from the seams in the rock. In 24 hours more than 3,800 tons of water poured into the tunnel to turn it into an "underground canal," misty with sprays. Party member Yang Chieh-ming, a pneumatic drill operator, and his comrades-in-arms were swept away by the force of the flow, still they showed not the slighest sign of fear, stood their ground resolutely and refused to yield. Wiping water from their faces, they linked hands and shouted, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They pressed forward, switched on their pneumatic drills and continued to hammer at the rock layer. They were rocked about by the water, and it was so cold that their teeth chattered. Yet they all said with justifiable pride, "The waterfall over our heads tempers our hearts red. Standing in the water we are serving the people."

After they had rushed pass the "waterfall in the mountain" and were just at the point of scoring high production figures, the 7th company, which was responsible for a drift, again came upon a kind of clay of particular

elasticity. The shovel when stuck in bounced back immediately. The pneumatic drill could only enter several inches before it got stuck, and when the drill bit was withdrawn, the opening was sealed up again. Faced with this kind of "elastic clay," the project made no progress for several days, and everybody was very worried.

The Party branch of the 7th company organized the commanders and fighters to turn the work spot into a classroom and to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking for overcoming the difficulty. Party member fighters Kan T'ien-k'un and Liu Cheng-ch'u and veteran worker Liu Hai-jung, ignoring food and rest, stayed on the work site to carry out experiments and to grope for laws. They finally discovered a way, and full of confidence lit the fuse of the first string of charges in many days, but who would have thought that of the more than 20 charges, only two were able to blast out a small hole and the rest produced absolutely no result. The Party branch once again organized the whole company to carry out analysis, and finally realized that the deeper the hole for the charge the greater the elasticity and the less effective the result would be. They reduced the depth for the laying of charges and increased their density and were finally able to obtain emancipation by triumphing over the "elastic clay" which enabled the project to progress with leaps and bounds.

Armymen and Civilians Working in Concert To Build a Bridge

In the early part of spring, when the spring breeze had just lifted the blanket of snow from the land, the company in which the late mountain climbing hero Yang Lien-ti used to belong to and the comrades of the 6th militia company, braving the intense cold and battling the icy water, threw themselves into a tense battle for the building of a bridge foundation somewhere.

The worksite of the bridge was situated between two mountains whose lofty summits obscured half the sky, and where the rolling rapids threw up tiers of waves. The road construction armymen and civilians had to throw a 45-meter high and more than 200-meter long double-track railway suspension bridge there. In the valley the north wind kept blowing and the air was cold and oppressive and caused great difficulties to work carried out in the water. The fighters and militiamen all tried to be the first to leap into the swift flowing icy current. They planted pack after pack of explosives in the bottom of the river, blasted level the river bed, built a cofferdam and threw up a temporary bridge. The icy water chilled them to the marrow and caused everybody's teeth to chatter, however no one would go ashore to warm themselves by the fire nor did anybody utter a single word of "complaint." The armymen and civilians said pluckily, "The water of the river may chill us to the bone, but the hearts of the fighters are warm. We are throwing up a bridge for the revolution so hardship and difficulty can never intidimate us." The water of the river was deep and rapid, and the building of the cofferdam with straw sacks was most difficult. Everybody bravely stepped forward, lifted a straw sack packed with one or 200 catties of earth, dived

again and again into the water and stubbornly carried on the battle with utter disdain for personal safety. After many ten days and nights of arduous labor, they built a solid cofferdam in the center of the swift flowing river with millions of straw sacks.

Later one night, there was a torrential rain, and flood water carrying earth and stones descended with a roar on the worksite of the bridge. The rescue team of armymen and civilians were about to go by way of the temporary bridge to strengthen the cofferdam, when suddenly a towering wave came crashing down to rip away the temporary bridge and cut off communications, and the huge cofferdam appeared to be in danger of being destroyed.

At that critical moment, squad leader Party member Lin Hsiang-yang, 5-good fighter Wang Chia-hsiang, and more than ten fighters and militiamen volunteered to organize an assault team and offered the daring hypothesis of getting into the water from the upper reaches of the river and swim across the flood water. The Party branches of the two companies of PLA and militiamen, after careful deliberation and thorough disposition, approved their idea.

In the violent storm, the flood water kept on rising. Lin Hsiang-yang, Wang Chia-hsiang and the other comrades, each carrying a straw sack, started from a point of about 40 to 50 meters up the river and swam toward the cofferdam. The roaring water hurled them several meters away, tossing them at times on the crest and dragging them at times into the trough, but the heroic armymen and civilians showed not the slightest fear. In the battle with the flood water, each of them was cut all over by drifting debris, and in addition, the fiction of the straw sack on their back was stabbing them with pain, still they braved the pain and cleaved their way through the waves to make the crossing successfully. In succession, group after group of armymen and civilians followed suit. Working in concert they carried out a battle against the flood, and as the flood water kept on rising, even so the height of the cofferdam kept on getting higher.

After the rain the setting sun has returned. And, line after line, the hills and the pass are blue. Through the arduous battle of the fighters and militiamen, the cofferdam was saved. Again making manifest their spirit of continuous fighting, they accelerated the rate of progress of the project, and soon one pier after another began to rise from the bottom of the river. The armymen and civilians, in high spirit and full of mettle, one after another leaped to the top of the pier. Just look at them saying:

"Overhead the white clouds are gently drifting,
Underneath the current is swiftly flowing,
With hearts that are red for making revolution
All difficulties and dangers are brushed aside.
The bridge like a rainbow spans the natural moat;
Aspiration rises higher than the sky."

- By our own correspondent

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WIRED BROADCASTS

China's Rural Rediffusion Broadcasts Increase

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

china's countryside is extending broadcast networks under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction: "strive to do broadcasting work well and serve the people of china and the world." almost every county and municipality throughout the country now has a broadcasting station. radio rediffusion networks cover over 96 per cent of the production brigades and over 87 per cent of the production teams. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members hail this as a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

prior to the cultural revolution, owing to the interference and sabotage of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, china's radio rediffusion grew slowly and many communes and production brigades could not hear broadcasts. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a mass movement started for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought throughout the countryside. the commune members were eager to hear the fighting call from the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. the revolutionary committees at various levels have made a conscientious effort to expand the radio rediffusion networks.

radio rediffusion networks has developed quickly in the suburbs of peking since the cultural revolution. in yunnan province, a border area, only a few production brigades had radio rediffusion before the cultural revolution. now the bulk of the brigades do. loudspeakers installed throughout the countryside are nine times as many as before the cultural revolution.

this has helped the movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. whenever the rediffusion transmits the great leader chairman mao's latest instruction or the fighting call of the party central committee, many production teams and families immediately organize study and discussion and work out the plan for carrying it out. during the ninth party congress, when the great leader chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories" reached the lushi county of honan province, located in the funiu mountain, the county revolutionary committee promptly called a meeting to study and implement the call and develop the good revolutionary situation of the county.

the spirit of self-reliance has been adhered to in developing radio rediffusion. the setting up of broadcasting station by a commune, the installation of rediffusion lines by a production brigade or team depends mainly on the collectively accumulated funds. many areas use local materials to produce the facilities themselves. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the kuanyintang production brigade of mihsien county, honan province, used indigenous methods to produce well over three hundred loudspeakers and rediffusion reaches every household. technical innovations has been conducted. most counties and communes throughout the country have installed carrier equipment and solved the long-term problem of mutual interference between rediffusion broadcasts and telephone calls. now rediffusion broadcasts and telephone calls can be sent through over the same line simultaneously.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Power Station Work Team Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1971)

after concluding its friendly visit to shanghai, the albanian work team which is in china to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station, left here on a return journey to peking by air today in the company of chien cheng-ying, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power albanian vice-minister of construction rahman nanku is the leader of the work team.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in shanghai from peking on september 16. ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, had given a dinner in their honour. upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed at the railway station and seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui and other leading members of departments concerned. the albanian comrades-in-arms had also visited hangchow.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Austrian Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, this morning met dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of austria in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Leave Lanchow for Yenan

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 20, 1971)

after concluding their visit to lanchow, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, left lanchow by special plane this morning for a visit to yenan together with the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c. he is leading. the delegation is bringing with it the profound friendship of the people of kansu province for the cambodian people. madame penn nouth left by the same plane.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun are accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on their tour.

the guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsien heng-han, chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; hu chi-tsung, first vice-chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. lanchow units and the p.l.a. kansu provincial command hsu kuo-chen, liu chen and chang chung; and hu ting-fa, chairman of the lanchow municipal revolutionary committee; as well as several thousand revolutionary people.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling left lanchow by the same plane.

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Arrive in Yenan on Visit

(NCNA-English Yenan, Sept. 20, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, arrived here by special plane this morning on a visit together with the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c. he is leading. madame penn nouth arrived by the same plane. more than 20,000 revolutionary people of yenan lined the streets to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm and ceremonial welcome.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to yenan.

members of the delegation arriving in yenan were: keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; madame duong sam ol, wife of general duong sam ol; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and penn nhach, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.

warmly welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; ku feng-ming, political commissar of the shensi provincial command of the p.l.a.; hsu hsiao-min, chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee and commander of the yenan sub-command of the p.l.a.; and leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in yenan including wu kuei-hsien, lu man and li chao-shun.

red flags fluttered on the banks of the yenho river today. huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome were hung above the streets in the city which was permeated with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. early in the morning, workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, red guards and revolutionary cadres gathered along the streets to await the arrival of the guests. veteran fighters who have closely followed chairman mao in making revolution since those days, militiamen and poor and lower-middle peasants from the "date orchard", yangchialing and wangchiaping where chairman mao once lived also came to greet the guests.

at about 11 a.m. today the plane carrying prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other guests made a smooth landing at the airport which flew the national flags of china and cambodia. as the guests alighted from the plane, local leading members walked up and shook hands cordially with them and expressed a warm welcome. children presented the guests with bouquets.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary accompanied by li jui-shan, ku feng-ming and others, walked around to meet the welcoming crowds, the whole airport became a scene of jubilation. the crowds cheered: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" then prime minister penn nouth, accompanied by kuo mo-jo and li jui-shan, madame penn nouth, accompanied by yu li-chun and wu kuei-hsien, and special envoy ieng sary, accompanied by ku feng-ming and hsu hsiao-min, rode into the city proper in open cars and were greeted by people lining the streets.

when the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests passed the yenan bridge, fire-crackers were set off and drums and gongs beaten. the crowds danced and shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth exclamation" "a warm welcome to special envoy ieng sary exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "firm support to the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation" and other slogans to express the profound feelings of the people of yenan for the cambodian people.

prime minister penn nouth, madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling arrived here together with the guests.

Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Delegation of RGNUC and NUFC

(NCNA-English Yenan, Sept. 20, 1971)

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia.

attending the banquet were prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other members of the delegation.

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun; li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; ku feng-ming, political commissar of the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; wu kuei-hsien, member of the standing committee of the provincial revolutionary committee; hsu hsiao-min, chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee; and other leading members of shensi province and the yenan administrative region.

li jui-shan first spoke at the banquet. he congratulated the heroic cambodian people on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation over the past year and more under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman. he said: the 21 million people in shensi province are determined to carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of yenan and, by taking concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production together with the people throughout the country, firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory.

in his speech, prime minister penn nouth introduced special envoy ieng sary to the people of shensi province and the yenan administrative region in the name of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.c. he conveyed to the people of shensi and yenan the cordial greetings and remembrances of samdech norodom sihanouk, who visited yenan last year.

prime minister penn nouth said: we are very glad to have the honour of being here in yenan, a famous revolutionary base area of historical significance in the chinese people's revolutionary struggle, where the great and respected chairman mao had personally led the chinese revolution. the prime minister recalled that chairman mao, while in yenan, studied and analysed the situation in the chinese revolution, analysed the

conditions with regard to the enemy, the revolutionary forces and their friends, wrote many theoretical works to guide the revolution and summed up its rich experience in military affairs, politics, the building of political power, culture, the training of cadres and other fields. prime minister penn nouth said: we will convey the valuable revolutionary experience of yenan to our people and fighters on the front who are engaged in a heroic struggle to liberate the fatherland and resist the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs -- the puppets in saigon and bangkok and the traitorous clique of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. this will be a tremendous inspiration to our people and fighters.

the banquet proceeded from beginning to end in a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 20, 1971)

a chinese table tennis delegation arrived here by plane today on a friendly visit during which friendly matches will be held between chinese and chilean players. the delegation is headed by shih yu-chang with yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by benedicto pasty, deputy administrative director of the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, president plutarco zuniga and vice-president gaston echaiz of the chilean table tennis federation, other responsible figures of chile's sports circles, and representatives of chilean sportsmen.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping and staff members of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

on the evening of september 20, a cocktail party in honour of the chinese delegation was given by sabino aguad, general director of the general directorate of sports of the state of chile.

extending welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation, sabino aguad said that this visit is "a demonstration of the extraordinary affection of china for chile and signifies something important in the good relations between our two peoples". he expressed the hope that the visit "would be the beginning of more important contacts in the future".

head of the chinese delegation shih yu-chang expressed gratitude for the cordial reception accorded his delegation by the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, the chilean table tennis federation and chilean sportsmen. he said that the aim of the visit is "friendship first, competition second", and that through it, the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries will be strengthened. he noted that it is the desire of the delegation to learn from the people and sportsmen of chile.

present at the party were carlos selia, deputy general director, and benedicto basly, deputy administrative director, of the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, plutarco zuniga, president of the chilean table tennis federation, and other figures of the chilean sports circles.

ting hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Cuba for Chile

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 20, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation with shih yu-chang as head and yuan tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads left here for chile by plane this morning after a friendship visit to cuba.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by renato de aguero, secretary of the cuban federation of table tennis, and others.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the chinese touring and visiting group led by ting ping returned here by air on september 18 after visiting albania, romania and yugoslavia.

it was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and diplomatic officials of foreign embassies concerned in peking.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Attends Banquet at Chinese Embassy in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

emperor haile selassie the first of ethiopia attended on invitation a banquet given by yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, at the chinese embassy on the evening of september 16, according to a report from addis ababa.

accompanying the emperor at the banquet were members of the ethiopian imperial household and senior government officials.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

scenes from the chinese colour films "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme; "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a revolutionary modern peking opera; and "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" were shown to emperor haile selassie the first and the other distinguished guests.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Delegation for Tele-communications Cooperation

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 21, 1971)

robert galley, french minister of post and tele-communications, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese delegation for tele-communications cooperation with chung fu-hsiang as leader and li chao-chi as deputy leader.

about 150 people attending the reception included officials of the french government departments concerned as well as personages of the industrial circles and scientific and research organizations.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy chang keng-ho were also present upon invitation.

at the reception, minister galley and personages of the french departments concerned had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests, all wishing the steady development of the good relations between china and france.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

President of International Committee of Red Cross Marcel A. Naville Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

marcel a. naville, president of the international committee of the red cross, and his wife, and mr. michel barde, assistant to mr. naville, wound up their visit in peking today and left to visit nanking and shanghai before going home.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the red cross society of china and other organizations concerned, including kuo hsing-kuo, wang min, hu hung-fan, chi pao-shu and li kuo-hua.

also present were swiss ambassador to china oscar rossetti and his wife, and second secretary of the swiss embassy in peking bruno stockli and his wife.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Seamen's Friendship Group to China Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the 15-member japanese seamen's friendship group to china with toru uemura as its leader and masao matsubara as its deputy leader left here by air today to visit kwangchow before going home.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, chin su-cheng, hsing jen-hsien, pang kuan-tan, hsu chung-ching, yao kuang-yi and li tieh-ying, and representatives of workers of the chinese capital.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao Give Banquet in Honor of Delegation to China of Japanese Communist Party (Left)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation to china of the japanese communist party (left) led by masayoshi fukuda, chairman of the j.c.p. (left) central committee.

attending the banquet were comrade masayoshi fukuda, takayuki anasako, secretary general of the delegation, members of the delegation toshio yasuda, shiro matsui and haruo kageyama, and assistant of the delegation tetsushi kunitani.

comrade chou en-lai and comrade masayoshi fukuda spoke at the banquet, both expressing the wish that the militant friendship and unity of the communist parties of china and japan and of the people of the two countries would constantly grow stronger and develop.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the china-japan friendship association including jen yun-chung, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, chang chi-chih, teng kang, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, liu chun, wang hsiao-yun, chang hsiang-shan, chuang tao, hsiao huang, mao pao-chung, ti wen-wei, chang yu, chin feng and shih en-chun.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao Meet Comrade Masayoshi Fukuda and Other Comrades on Delegation of JCP (Left)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members, and chi teng-kuei, alternate member, of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met masayoshi fukuda, leader of the delegation to china of the japanese communist party (left) and chairman of the j.c.p. (left) central committee, takayuki anasako, secretary general of the delegation, toshio yasuda, shiro matsui and haruo kageyama, members of the delegation, and tetsushi kunitani, assistant of the delegation.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship and the chinese and japanese comrades had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee including jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, chuang tao, hsiao huang, mao pao-chung, lin li-yun and lu hui-hsiang.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Sympathy to Mr. Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of Central Executive Committee of Japanese Komeito (Komei Party)

(NCNA- English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

premier chou en-lai today sent a cable to mr. yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), tendering warm symoathy to him on his being wounded in an attemoted assassination. the cable reads:

mr. yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the komeito,

i am shocked to learn that you were wounded in an attempted assassination and hereby tender my warm sympathy to you. i sincerely hope that you will soon recover your health.

chou en-lai

september 21, 1971

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Send Message of Sympathy to Mr. Yoshikatsu Takeiri

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, honorary president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, today cabled mr. yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), to express sympathy on his being wounded by a thug who attempted his life. the cable reads:

mr. yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the komeito,

we are shocked to learn that you were wounded by a thug and hereby extend our sympathy to you. we feel most indignant at the despicable act of a handful of reactionaries. we sincerely wish you early recovery.

kuo mo-jo
wang kuo-chuan

september 21, 1971

Japanese Reactionaries Expand Navy for Aggression Overseas

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

reviving japanese militarism is expanding the navy energetically in an attempt to launch military aggression overseas and realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". this completely runs counter to the interests and desire of the japanese people.

the japanese reactionaries were engaged in economic expansion abroad for many years, and now they are embarking on the dangerous road of military expansion. they clamoured that japan cannot "make expansion abroad with bare hands", that they "need military strength as the prop" and that they have to dispatch troops abroad to "defend" japan's overseas "economic privileges and interests". of late, they again raved for aggression and expansion, claiming that japan has entered into a so-called "new pacific era" and has to establish "mastery of the seas" in the pacific so as to "play its military role abroad". war criminal okinori kaya openly asserted that "no independent country in the world would promise never to dispatch troops abroad exclamation" a booklet entitled "maritime defence and japan's determination" which was circulated inside the ruling liberal democratic party of japan early this year wrote arrogantly that "the maritime lifeline, malacca strait, must be ensured", and that "japan has to build up the proper military strength to meet this requirement". it can be seen clearly from these reactionary utterances that japanese militarism regards the expansion of its navy as an important means for preparing to unleash aggression.

the reactionary sato government has adopted various reactionary measures to set up a navy capable of launching aggression overseas. the direct military expenditure in the fourth five-year arms expansion programme beginning in 1972 was reported to be 3.4 times that of the third arms expansion programme, topping the total direct military expenditures in the three previous programmes by 5,100 million u.s. dollars. this arms expansion programme stresses on the expansion of the navy and air force. when the fourth arms expansion programme is accomplished, the japanese navy will possess 220 vessels with a total tonnage of 247,000. moreover, it is preparing to build 20,000-ton class warships and equip naval vessels with ship-to-ship missiles. the warship building budget for fiscal 1972, the first year of the fourth arms expansion programme, will amount to 160 million u.s. dollars approximately or an increase of 36 per cent over that of fiscal 1971, and will be a record figure in post-war years.

while increasing military expenditure fabulously to expand its navy, ambitious japanese militarism has included the seas near japan into japan's sea "defence targets". moreover, under the signboard of "defending the territorial waters around okinawa after its return to japan", it has decided to set up the "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" in naha city, okinawa, and so-called "maritime safety boards" at toguchi and henza (both on okinawa) and hirara (on miyako island). these activities of the japanese reactionaries show that they are using the okinawa "reversion" fraud to make the island a base for annexing china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and seizing the shallow seas adjacent to china, preparing to commit new aggression against asia and enslave the asian peoples once again.

what is worth noting is that the reactionary sato government is stepping up so-called "ocean development" and "sea-bed survey". the japanese "defence agency" itself has admitted that japan should regard "ocean research" as an important component part of the establishment of a sea "defence force". it also declared that data obtained from ocean research will be used for the military purpose of "anti-submarine ocean warning". this shows that the aim of the japanese government's "ocean development" and "sea-bed survey" is not only to conduct scientific research or loot ocean resources, but also to prepare for military aggression.

since 1954, the japanese navy which is called the "maritime self-defence force" has conducted many military exercises on its own and also jointly with the u.s. navy. the joint exercises were held under various names. at the same time, as a show of force and preparation for aggression overseas, the japanese reactionaries have sent on many occasions their fleets to call on certain countries and areas in the name of "goodwill visits". in september and october, 1969, the sato government sent an "ocean-going flotilla" of four destroyers to new zealand, australia, indonesia etc. japanese warships even openly called at ports in taiwan province, china's sacred territory.- most of the places japanese military vessels had called were invaded by japanese imperialism during the second world war and are now subject to economic expansion or infiltration by the japanese reactionaries.

an ocean-going fleet of the japanese "maritime self-defence force" made the first post-war round-the-world trip from june to november last year. the fleet comprising new-type cruisers and escort vessels visited 11 countries including the united states, britain and west germany. three such round-the-world cruises were made in the japanese history. last year's round-the-world trip was actually a show of force. before the japanese fleet set out, eisaku sato and other japanese government and military chiefs "inspected" the warships to bolster up the morale of the officers and men, enjoining them to "view the stature of the motherland" from a "wide angle", namely, from the angle of launching aggression and expansion abroad.

in order to expand its navy, the reactionary sato government put all its propaganda machines into motion to extol the so-called "exploits" of the japanese imperial navy in oversea aggression and by using films and press to glorify such war criminals as heihachiro togo, commander of the japanese fleet in the japanese-russian war, and isoroku yamamoto, commander of the japanese combined fleet in the pacific war, so as to call up the ghost of the imperial navy. the reactionary japanese government also held commemorative activities every year around may 27, the pre-war "navy day", to eulogize the "exploits of the imperial navy". there are three exhibition rooms on the warship "misaka", the flag ship of heihachiro togo. in one of them, the room dealing with the "history of development of the imperial navy", there is a map with many arrows directed at the various oceans of the world with japan as the centre. this fully lays bare the wild ambitions of japanese militarism to stretch its aggressive claws to asia and the world once again exclamation

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are

the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." the imperialist wolves had in the past relied on their tough warships and powerful guns to ride roughshod over the asian peoples. but now, the people of asian countries, including the japanese people, are more and more awakened daily and will never allow any imperialism to commit aggression on and intimidate, oppress and exploit other people with its "gun-boat policy" again. the japanese imperial navy which lorded it over others for a time in history had met its doom long ago. should japanese militarism unleash another aggressive war in asia, it will surely be buried in the waves of wrath of the struggle of the japanese and other asian peoples.

CORRECTION:

The second sentence in the 3rd paragraph of above item beginning with "the direct military expenditures" should read: "it was reported that the direct military expenditure in the fourth five-year arms expansion program beginning in 1972 tops the total direct military expenditures in the three provious programs by 5,100 million US dollars."

CHINA AND JORDAN

Three Jordanian Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

jordanian frienos sulıman nabelsy, former prime minister, shafiq arshidat, secretary general of the arab lawyers' federation, and mrwan el hmood arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

present at peking airport to greet them were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, wang hsiao-yi, liu kuang-ya and hu li-peng.

also present was hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND MALI

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets 11th Anniversary of Founding of Mali

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, expressing warm congratulations on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali,

bamako

on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of mali.

we are glad to see that the malian government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have continuously achieved successes in the struggle of opposing imperialism and safeguarding national independence. we sincerely wish you new victories on the road of advance.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali and the friendship between our two peoples be further consolidated and developed.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 21, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China's Peking Opera Troupe Returns to Pyongyang from Wonsan

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1971)

the peking opera troupe of peking returned here this morning from wonsan after concluding its performance tour of that city of heroes.

when the troupe left wonsan for pyongyang yesterday evening, it was warmly seen off at the station by several hundred people including kim ui sun, chief secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the korean workers' party; ryu byong ryon, chairman of the kangwon provincial people's committee; and kim sung il, chairman of the kangwon provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association and secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the korean workers' party.

all the members of the peking opera troupe went cruising yesterday afternoon in the company of comrades ryu byong ryon and kim sung il.

during its tour in wonsan, the troupe gave four performances of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang". it also visited the twice chollima secondary school of wonsan and was warmly welcomed by the teachers and students there.

Welcoming Ceremony for Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 20, 1971)

the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee (p.c.s.g.c.) held a welcoming ceremony in the palace of young pioneers here yesterday afternoon in honour of the visiting chinese men's basketball and women's volleyball teams.

after the ceremony, the korean and chinese women's volleyball teams held a friendly exhibition match.

present on the occasion were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly and chairman of the p.c.s.g.c.; pak yong sun, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; army general o baek ryong, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; colonel general kim chol man, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the p.c.s.g.c.; nan byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; kang bom sok, rector of the pyongyang physical culture institute; cadres from party and government departments and social organizations, and officers of the people's army.

present also were tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, and other officials of the embassy.

on the rostrum were a portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by korean and chinese national flags. there were streamers carrying the following slogans in both korean and chinese: "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" and "warm welcome to the chinese ball teams exclamation" the korean women's volleyball team and the chinese women's volleyball team held an entry ceremony and the band struck up the korean and chinese national anthems.

then, kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the p.c.s.g.c., made a speech. he extended warm welcome to the chinese men's basketball and women's volleyball teams on their visit to korea. he said that the visit will provide a good opportunity for the sportsmen and sportswomen of the two countries to learn from each other and for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation in sports

between the two countries. it will further strengthen the military friendship and solidarity between the sportsmen and sportswomen of the two countries.

speaking next, kung shu-hsiang, leader of the chinese men's basketball and women's volleyball teams, expressed heartfelt thanks to the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee and the korean comrades-in-arms of the sports circles for their warm welcome and hospitality. he said that through the visit, the chinese ball players will learn much from the experience of the korean comrades-in-arms.

in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and friendship, the korean and chinese volleyball players gave an excellent performance which won warm applause from the spectators.

the korean and chinese men's basketball teams held a friendly exhibition match at the youth open-air theatre here yesterday evening and were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Medical Specialist Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

vietnamese medical specialist professor ton that tung left here for home by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china. seeing him off at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned of the academy of sciences of china and scientific workers including pei shih-chang, wu yu-sheng and chu yung-hang. also present at the airport were le tuan, counsellor, and tran dinh tram, first secretary, of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

during his stay in peking, professor ton that tung visited a people's commune, a hospital, a school and scientific institutions, and made academic reports and had discussions with chinese scientific workers.

chu ko-cheng, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met the professor.

professor ton that tung arrived in peking by air on september 11. that evening, hao meng-pi, leading member of the academy of sciences of china, gave a banquet in honour of the professor.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Others Hold Talks with Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, and other leading members of departments concerned held talks here this afternoon with the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity, unity and friendship.

taking part in the talks were members of the delegation hamdan, nani al hassan, abou raed, naj ismael and mahmoud daas. hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, also took part in the talks.

taking part in the talks were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ho ying, wu hsiao-ta, lu kuei, kan mai, chou chueh, li liu-ken and liang yin-chu.

Delegation of Al Fateh Warmly Welcomed at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming all the members of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) headed by abou jihad.

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attending the banquet were jordanian friends now visiting china suliman nabelsy, former prime minister, shafiq arshidat, secretary general of the arab lawyers' federation, and marwan el hmood.

attending were also hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of various arab countries to china.

present were chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned including ho ying, liu shao-wen, wu hsiao-ta, kan mai, lu kuei, chen yung-kang and wang hsiao-yi.

deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting spoke first at the banquet. he extended a warm welcome to the palestinian comrades-in-arms on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: the palestinian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting against imperialism. holding high the banner of anti-imperialist revolutionary armed struggle, they have in the past few years dealt incessant blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors, advancing wave upon wave in their valiant struggle. they have undergone severe tempering and tests in the flames of battle and have won the sympathy and support of the revolutionary people the world over. the chinese people admire the palestinian people for their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle in defiance of brute force.

the deputy chief of general staff pointed out: the international situation is developing in the direction increasingly favourable to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism by the people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and reaction. in the middle east, although u.s. imperialism and social imperialism are at once contending and colluding with each other and engaged in all sorts of conspiracies to stamp out the anti-imperialist revolutionary flames of the palestinian and other arab peoples, the people's anti-imperialist struggle is deepening; the general trend of the development of history is irresistible. he continued: the enemy is mortally afraid of the revolutionary armed forces and has a bitter hatred for them. instigated by u.s. imperialism, the reactionary jordanian authorities recently once again sent out large numbers of troops in a large-scale, wild attack on the palestinian guerrillas. in the face of the brutal suppression by the jordanian reactionaries, the palestinian people and guerrillas fought back valiantly at the cost of their blood in self defence under very trying conditions, frustrating once again the evil scheme of the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs to destroy the palestinian people's armed forces at one stroke. practice in struggle shows that the palestinian people well deserve the name of a heroic people. they are not cowed by the ferocity of the enemy.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory." we are convinced that the palestinian people will surely smash any military attacks and political machination by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and win victory in their national liberation war provided they keep to the road of armed struggle and, along with other arab peoples, fight a protracted people's war against imperialism and zionism resolutely by closing their ranks, working ceaselessly to build up their strength self-reliantly, maintaining vigilance, fearing no difficulty and refusing to be duped.

deputy chief of general staff wang hsin-ting said: the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples have long been encouraging and supporting each other in the common cause of opposing imperialism. our militant unity is steadily growing stronger and no people can undermine our militant friendship. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their revolutionary struggle, resolutely oppose the attempt of one or two super powers to manipulate the destiny of arab peoples and divide their spheres of influence in the middle east. along with the people of asia, africa and latin america and in other parts of the world, we will continue to struggle for the defeat of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and will steadfastly fulfil our

bounden internationalist duties. we will always stand by the palestinian and other arab peoples and the people of the world. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

delegation leader abou jihad then spoke at the banquet. he said: we are conveying to the great chinese people and their great leader mao tsetung and the great chinese revolution led by your party the militant salute of the leading members, cadres and fighters of the palestinian revolution.

he said: we palestinian arabs are waging a staunch struggle in occupied palestine against zionism and its ally u.s. imperialism and waging a resolute struggle against the persecution carried out by the lackeys of u.s. imperialism within the jordanian puppet regime in our endeavour to win national liberation. we are continuing the armed struggle against the zionist aggressors in our palestinian territory.

he said: it is our ardent wish that the militant friendship between the palestinian revolution and the arab people and the chinese people will be deepened and that their revolutionary unity be strengthened so that the struggle in our region will be pushed forward more resolutely and with greater confidence.

delegation leader abou jihad strongly condemned imperialism and its running dogs for stepping up their schemes against the palestinian revolution. after recounting the fighting course traversed by the palestinian people who have heroically hit at imperialism and zionism, he said: we reiterate that we will fight on and resolutely oppose all kinds of capitulationist and liquidationist approach in dealing with the cause of the palestinian people and of the arab people. we will hold high the banner of armed struggle until zionism and imperialism are wiped out once and for all in our region. the masses of the arab people and all the progressive forces in the world stand by us.

he said: no matter how the lackeys of imperialism in jordan attempt to get something out of our people's revolution in jordan through their collusion with conspirators and by adopting cruel measures, the unity of the palestinian and jordanian arabs in jordan will frustrate all their schemes and hit all the conspirators black and blue. the glow of a new dawn will burst out there; the radiance of freedom will wash out the old filth and misery.

delegation leader abou jihad said: in the dark trying days, the palestinian revolution and the palestine national liberation movement (al. fateh) already knew that the chinese people and the chinese party are their most sincere friends, their most faithful supporters. in the past, the great chinese revolution stood on our side with the ardour of a revolutionary, with the sincerity of a close friend. today, at a most difficult time, we have come to you again. we hold that the brilliant achievements scored by the great chinese revolution in the spheres of construction, production and development are not only victories of china alone, but also victories of the fighting people of various countries.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of unity for struggle of the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Government Communications Delegation Arrives in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 20, 1971)

the government communications delegation of the people's republic of china headed by yang chieh, minister of communications, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to poland at the invitation of the ministry of shipping of the polish people's republic.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by jerzy szop, minister of shipping, ambassador zdzislaw pochowski, representative of the ministry of foreign affairs, kazimierz moniak, director of the general office of the ministry of shipping.

present also to greet the delegation were jerzy nosinski, director of the polish side to the chinese-polish shipbrokers company, and zbigniew kowalczyk, manager of the polish side to the gdynia branch of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, ma yun, member of the chinese railway to the committee of the railway cooperation organization, and li hsiang, manager of the chinese side to the gdynia branch of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company, were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister of Commerce Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1971)

swedish minister of commerce kjell-olof feldt yesterday morning received chou hua-min, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were bengt dennis, swedish vice-minister of commerce, arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and other officials.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung was also present.

hjalmar mehr, president of the st. eriks international fair in stockholm and stockholm city commissioner, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation at noon yesterday. ewald johannesson, chairman of the municipal council of stockholm, arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and personages concerned from swedish industrial and commercial circles also attended the banquet.

chinese ambassador wang tung was also present.

on september 19, bengt dennis, swedish vice-minister of commerce received the chinese delegation and gave a banquet in honour of it.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts Returns to Peking After Visiting Chekiang, Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on study tour of china led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning, returned to peking by train today after visiting the east china province of chekiang and shanghai in the company of lu hsueh-chien, leading member of a department under the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

the tanzanian friends were greeted at the railway station by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned. also present were diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

in chekiang, the distinguished tanzanian guests were feted by the provincial revolutionary committee. hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader e.a. mulokozi spoke at the banquet, hoping that the friendship between the people of china and tanzania will remain evergreen.

accompanied by vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee chiu chiang, the tanzanian guests went to chienten county to investigate the development and management of the county's local industry and visited a commune-run small coal pit, a small hydro-electric power station, a farm implements factory, a hospital, a school and brigade- and county-run chemical works. they exchanged experience with leading comrades on the county revolutionary committee in expanding local industry.

the tanzanian friends also visited the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station and a silk mill in hangchow. they had discussions with leading members of the province, administrative region and provincial departments on the making, implementation and checking of economic plans for industry, agriculture, finance and commerce. everywhere they were accorded warm welcome by leading members of local revolutionary committees and the revolutionary people.

during their stay in shanghai, the tanzanian friends were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai shipyard.

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on study tour of china led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning.

attending the banquet were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned including ho kung-kai, liu yao-min, sun chun and li yung-kai.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife were also present.

delegation leader e.a. mulokozi and vice-minister chen mu-hua spoke at the banquet.

delegation leader mulokozi said: throughout the study tour, we have witnessed the great achievements scored by the chinese people in response to the call of their great leader chairman mao tsetung "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". these successes are being realized in many facets of the economy and in all the areas of your country we have visited. he said: the study tour will further strengthen the friendship between the tanzanian and chinese people. this encounter will consolidate the economic cooperation between tanzania and china and the joint and continuous struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

vice-minister chen mu-hua said: during their stay in china, the tanzanian friends have held many discussions and exchanged experience with us. we have learned many things from the tanzanian friends. our mutual understanding has been enhanced, and this has helped strengthen the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian people.

vice-minister chen mu-hua asked the tanzanian friends to convey, after returning to their home country, the friendship of the chinese government and people for the tanzanian government and people. the vice-minister expressed the hope that the chinese and tanzanian people would support and learn from each other and win new and still greater victories in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in building their respective countries.

Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts on Study Tour of China Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on a study tour of china led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning, left here by air today on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, after paying a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned shou han-ching, sun chun, cheng chung, liu yao-min and lu hsueh-chien.

present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and mrs. dorah n.j. danieli, second secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present was also the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

during its stay in peking the delegation, accompanied by chen mu-hua, liu yao-min and other leading members, visited factories, rural people's communes, a school and scenic spots and places of historical interest. the tanzanian friends held discussions and exchanged experience with chinese departments concerned in economic planning. wherever they went, they were accorded warm welcome by leading members and masses.

CHINA AND US

Two Afro-American Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

afro-american friends hosea l. williams and mrs. williams arrived here by air today.

they were met at the airport by yang kung-su, leading member of a chinese organization concerned, and others.

American Friend Comrade Bill Epton Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

american friend comrade bill epton arrived here this afternoon on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

welcoming him at the airport were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including comrades tang ming-chao, hsi tao-chung, li hsiao-pai, wang chung-chuan and kao hsien.

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Fetes American Doctors

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1971)

hsien hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of american cardiologist dr. paul dudley white, otologist dr. samuel rosen and cardiologist dr. edmunds grey dimond and their wives.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical workers including ma ching-feng, hsu shou-jen, wu chien-ping, chu hsien-yi, lin chiao-chih, wu ying-kai, hsu ying-hsiang, huang chia-szu, huang wan and fang hsin.

also present were dr. hans muller and his wife.

American Friendly Personage Jack Belden Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

american friendly personage jack belden arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned including hsi tao-chung, lin chen and yang hsiu.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Attending International Fair Gives Reception in Zagreb

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 20, 1971)

wei hua-chun, head of the chinese exhibition group attending the 1971 international fair in zagreb, yugoslavia, gave a reception yesterday evening in the chinese pavilion at the closing of the fair.

among the nearly 400 guests present at the reception were: mirko basic, vice-president of the chamber of economy of croatia, ratko karlovic, vice-mayor of zagreb, dalibor kovacevic, vice-president of the chamber of economy of zagreb city, antun borcilo, manager general of the zagreb international fair, as well as representatives of yugoslav economic and press circles.

also present at the reception were: heads of the pavilions of albania, romania and some other friendly countries attending the fair.

the yugoslav friends working in the chinese pavilion were also present on invitation.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

this zagreb international fair closed yesterday.

more than 200,000 people from various parts of yugoslavia visited the chinese pavilion with keen interest. in their conversations with the staff members of the chinese pavilion or writing in the visitors' book, many visitors warmly praised the friendship between the yugoslav and chinese peoples and heartily congratulated the chinese people on the great achievements made by them under the leadership of chairman mao in socialist revolution and socialist construction. a peasant said after his visit: "i admire your achievements and congratulate you on them." a driver wrote in the visitors' book: "your pavilion have deeply impressed me... salute to the friendly chinese people. long live mao tsetung exclamation" a young man put it in the visitors' book: "wish the chinese people greater successes in your work, culture and life and wish mao tsetung, your great leader and teacher and the comrade of all the proletarians, a long, long life exclamation"

during the fair, chinese films including "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red detachment of women" and "tunnel warfare" were shown in the chinese pavilion to the warm welcome of the visitors.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Give New Cadres Education in the Revolutionary Tradition of Fighting Amidst Hardship

- Education given by the Party committee of a certain Red Army regiment of the PLA units of Wuhan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) The Party committee of a certain red army regiment--an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the PLA units of Wuhan--constantly gives new cadres education in revolutionary traditions. The aim is to make the new cadres maintain forever the style of fighting amidst hardship and fighting for the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under a new situation marked by vigorous development in army building with a large new force entrusted with basic-level leadership, the Party committee of the red army regiment has reviewed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Without a firm and correct political orientation, we cannot promote the work style of fighting amidst hardship. Without the work style of fighting amidst hardship, we cannot follow a firm and correct political orientation." Education enabling new cadres to carry on and develop the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship is taken as an important aspect of ideological and political line education. Each time a number of new cadres is put on the job the Party committee would hold a Mao Tse-tung thought study class to give them education in the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship. This makes the new cadres realize deeply that whether we can maintain the work style of fighting amidst hardship is a question bearing on our own ideological revolutionization and also one bearing on Chairman Mao's army-building line striking root of the basic level.

When first put on his leadership job, new cadre Ch'en Lai-fu developed the idea of "living a more comfortable life as a cadre than as a fighter." He felt that with an array of vigorous fighters on hand, he could accomplish his assignment by just getting them organized. At a study class, the Party committee of the regiment helped him to study, with problems in mind, Chairman Mao's teachings, "Whether high or low in rank, all our work cadres are servants of the people" and "We must make the comrades maintain continuously the style of fighting amidst hardship." Such reactionary fallacies of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as "joining the Party in order to become an official" were vigorously criticized. The orientation for getting ahead was rapidly set straight.

With Li Ch'üan-chou, "a good Party member infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao," taken as an example, Ch'en Lai-fu took the lead in doing difficult jobs and was the first to grapple with dangerous situations. In every way, he set an example for the fighters.

In the winter of last year, field camp training for his unit brought him to a village in a whirling snowstorm. The sight of a fast drying drinking water well there made him forget the fatigue of several days of marching. Risking the collapse of the walls of the well, he was the first to get down to its bottom as he led the fighters in digging the well deeper to tap the source of clear underground water.

Ch'en Lai-fu said, "Though changed in rank, we remain unchanged in our idea of serving the people. A change in our duties must not be followed by a change in our true colors as ordinary soldiers. Nor can a change in circumstances be followed by a change in our style of leading a simple and hard life." He expressed the determination to forge bravely ahead along the broad path of continuous revolution.

An "economy box," a "tool box" and a "shoe repairs box" converted from ammunition boxes and shell cases by the Third Artillery Company of the "hard-driving pace-setting company" of this regiment in former years of war have all along been taken by the fighters as the "family treasures" of the company. On the three-support and two-military forefront, the fighters armed with the "three treasures" on their persons have always maintained the work style of fighting amidst hardship in resisting bourgeois ideas. In construction, with the "three treasures" on their persons, the fighters applied themselves to repairing a large supply of work tools, thus saving a great deal of money for the state.

However, as the "three treasures" were too cumbersome to carry around, they were once locked away in the storehouse by three new cadres, including newly appointed deputy company commander Yin Chang-ch'ao, when the company headed for the farm to do manual labor. On discovering this, the Party committee of the regiment asked old political instructor Li Sheng-lin of this company to come back to the company to tell the new cadres the origin of the "three treasures." Thus the new cadres raised their awareness of the significance of maintaining the style of fighting amidst hardship.

Simultaneously with the education of new cadres in the tradition of fighting amidst hardship, the Party committee of this regiment enlightens the new cadres on the need to accept criticism and supervision from fighters consciously.

When acting as a catering worker, a general affairs department head personally carried with a shoulder pole vegetable and grain supplies and untiringly climbed over mountains. After being promoted as a cadre, he for a time laid down the shoulder pole and the food basket and stayed at home playing with the abacus and thumbing through the pages of an account book.

At an assessment meeting, the fighters criticized him, saying, "The general affairs department head puts on the airs of an official and considers himself above the shoulder pole and the food basket." With the fighters' criticism in mind, the general affairs department head studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. He deeply realized that the airs of an official assumed by him represented nothing but the bad smell of a capitalist and that like the veteran commander, he should forever maintain the true colors of a proletariar revolutionary fighter. Therefore, he once again took up the shoulder pole and the food basket. He joined the fighters of the cooking squad in improving cooking furnaces to save coal and in keeping pigs and growing vegetables. He led in doing every kind of work. The fighters praised him, saying, "The general affairs department head is an example for us fighters."

By word of mouth and by setting examples with their exemplary acts in fighting amidst hardship, the leading members of the Party committee attached to the red army regiment exercise a profound influence on the new cadres. Regiment Commander Wu Wan-wan insists on going down to the company level to stay at a selected spot and take the lead in labor. In military training, he leads his men in a charge. A box of high explosives in hand, he jumps onto a speeding tank. In construction work, he joined the fighters in loading, pouring concrete and hauling stone. His every speech and every act struck new cadre Chang Yin-t'o, a surviving fellow fighter of Comrade Li Ch'üan-chou, as something worth noting and worth remembering.

Last year, for wounds received in the execution of a blasting assignment, Chang Yin-t'o underwent an operation for skin grafting. Before he had completely recovered, he wanted to get out of hospital. It was then the height of winter and the company was carrying out an emergency bridge-building task. In disregard of the pain of his wounds, he jumped into waist-deep water to join the fighters in their work. The fighters again and again dissuaded him, pushing him up. But he doggedly stayed in the water taking the lead in doing labor and issuing orders to his men in fighting.

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CADRES-MASSES RELATIONS

The Masses--A Spur to the Leadership; the Leadership--an Inspiration to the Masses

- The Party committee of Yüshu hsien associates the study effort of cadres with that of the masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Ch'angch'un) In leading a hsien-wide mass campaign for the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of Yüshu hsien, Kirin Province, doggedly links the cadres' study effort with that of the masses, so that the mass study effort may continuously stimulate the study effort of the leading squad while the study effort of the leading squad may effectively guide and set in motion the mass study campaign. Thus the consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the part of the broad masses of cadres and the people is strengthened. A boost is given to the penetrating development of the rural struggle-criticism-transformation effort and the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Yüshu hsien further whipped up a new high tide in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. But among the leading members of the hsien Party committee there once appeared the phenomenon of studying behind closed doors and neglecting to link their study effort with that of the broad masses. How should we solve this problem? The following case gave them great enlightenment.

Last year, per-mow grain output of Yüshu hsien for the first time surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In face of the success, the members of the leading squad of the hsien developed self-conceit and self-complacency. Early this year, to fight conceit and self-complacency, secretary Hsieh Hsiao-mo of the hsien Party committee led all the members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and the chairmen of the revolutionary committees of various communes to Hsiaohsiang production brigade of Kuangming commune--an advanced unit of the hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture. There a meeting was held with leading official Ch'i Tien-yün, who was asked to recount the experience of the leading squad of Hsiaohsiang in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in making continuous revolution.

By resolutely following the instructions of Chairman Mao, the leading members of Hsiaohsiang production brigade resolutely followed the road of "learning from Tachai in agriculture." In a most unfavorably placed hilly area of the hsien, they fought heaven and earth. From 1965, per-mow grain output for five consecutive years crossed the "Yellow River" and last year it crossed the "Yangtze River." In face of the achievement, they led the masses of commune members in the living study and application of Chairman

Mao's brilliant philosophical ideas. They applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to the achievements scored. In progress they looked for shortcomings. In revolution they never stopped working. Such a revolutionary spirit of the leading squad of Hsiaohsiang production brigade gave the participants in the meeting profound education.

To counter the sentiment of blind optimism shown by the basic-level cadres and the masses of commune members after a bumper harvest, the hsien Party committee later further organized into three discussion-application groups the activists of Hsiaohsiang production brigade in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Led by the chief leading members of the hsien Party committee, the three groups went to the 30-dd communes of the whole hsien to give itinerary lectures. Inspired by the experience of Hsiaohsiang, the hsien set up over 4,000 philosophy-study and philosophy-application groups. More than 1,500 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and 68 advanced groups have appeared. A vigorous campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was launched.

The case made members of the hsien Party committee deeply realize that the cadres' study campaign must be integrated with the mass study campaign. Only with the cadres and the masses learning from each other and promoting each other could we really have Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought at our fingertips. This makes for the continuous development of the mass study campaign in a penetrating way. With awareness raised, they consciously link closely their own study effort with the mass study campaign. The leading members of the hsien Party committee have selected one or several communes and brigades as their own points of stay. Apart from calling meetings at the hsien level or focussing attention on study, they constantly bear in mind problems encountered in their own ideological remolding and in the three major revolutionary movements as they join rural cadres and the masses of commune members in study and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. The aim is to speed up their own ideological revolutionization and continuously sum up and popularize the new things and advanced experience relating to the study of the masses as a guide to the mass study campaign.

In doggedly combining the cadres' study effort with that of the masses, the Party committee of Yüshu hsien has acquired the following understanding:

(1) Only with the leading cadres leading in living study and application can they lead the masses well in study.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The leadership must get ahead of a movement," the leading members of the Party committee of Yüshu hsien doggedly persist in conscientious study. They achieve the object of not letting a tight work schedule break the study routine, not letting the pressure of time interfere with study, not stopping study when down in the countryside or out on a trip, and of really placing above all work the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. In

the course of study, they take the lead in discussion and application and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. They raise their consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some time ago, to counter the phenomenon of some cadres and people paying one-sided attention to grain production and neglecting the development of multiple undertakings, the hsien Party committee organized everyone in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." The aim was to raise everyone's consciousness. But some communes and brigades still failed to handle properly the relationship between grain production and the development of multiple undertakings. The hsien Party committee held that the main cause of the problems existing among the masses lay in the leading squad's failure to lead in the proper study and application of Chairman Mao's teachings. The leading squad contented themselves with general appeals without giving adequate concrete leadership. Therefore, the hsien Party committee decided to devote proper attention to its own study effort first. In the light of the history and reality of the hsien, members of the Party committee from the high plane of two-line struggle sought an understanding of the relationship between grain production and the development of multiple undertakings. They went a step ahead in raising consciousness of the line struggle and setting straight the relations between attention to grain and the handling of multiple undertakings.

On such a basis, the hsien Party committee further conscientiously summed up the experience of the Party branch of the Hunghsing brigade in doggedly unfolding two-line struggle as a spur to the over-all development of agriculture, afforestation, animal-breeding, sideline production and fishery. An on-the-spot meeting was also called to popularize such advanced experience throughout the hsien. Thus, the study effort of the hsien Party committee played an inspirational and guiding role in the mass study campaign. An effective boost was given to the consciousness of the commune and brigade cadres and the masses in executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Tremendous progress was registered in grain production and multiple undertakings throughout the hsien this year.

(2) Only by making penetrating investigations and studies can we discover new things and raise the study level of leadership cadres.

Last year, under the impetus of the advanced experience of the Hsiaohsiang production brigade in learning from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien-wide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture brought into being a new situation. Yet a small number of communes and brigades were found still in a backward state. Where did the problem lie? The hsien Party committee studied things several times above without getting anywhere. Later, its members studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "To make investigations is to solve problems." They went deep into the midst of backward communes and brigades to make investigations and studies. They found that the main cause lay in the low state of the consciousness of two-line struggle of the leading squad.

The leading members of the hsien Party committee studied the experience of the Party committee of Kuangming commune in solving such a problem. In separate groups, they headed for backward communes and brigades. They aroused the cadres and the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in vigorously waging class struggle and two-line struggle. This stimulated the revolutionization of the leading squad. After a period of effort, over 80 percent of the backward communes and brigades showed a tremendous change in their features. Some joined the ranks of the advanced.

(3) Only by dropping airs and being the little pupils of the masses can we be their teachers.

The Party committee of Yüshu hsien bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without ebullient enthusiasm, without the determination to cast our eyes downward, without the desire for knowledge, without the spirit of dropping airs and being the willing little pupils, we surely can do nothing and do not a good job." The Party committee vigorously criticized the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The viewpoint, "the masses are the real heroes," was fostered. In studying together with the masses, members of the Party committee consciously dropped the airs of an "official" and humbly learned from the masses and accepted their supervision.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

In the Light of the Special Characteristics of Young People, Develop Spare-Time Activities of Educational Significance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1971)

Vigorously grasping the fundamental principle of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Youth League committee of T'aiheng Saw Blade Plant of Ch'angchih municipality, Shantung Province, acting under the guidance of the Party committee of the plant, has actively organized young workers to develop revolutionary spare-time activities of educational significance suited to the special characteristics of young people, raised the ideological consciousness of everybody, and enabled the broad masses of young people to play more actively and vigorously the part of shock troops in revolution as well as production. More than 30 percent of the young workers of the plant have been rated activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as 5-good workers, and quite a number of the young people have gloriously been accepted into the membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

Young workers form more than 60 percent of the total number of all the workers of T'aiheng Saw Blade Plant. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some of the young workers buried themselves in technology and became separated from proletarian politics. Some of them were even contaminated by bourgeois behavior.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee of the plant and the PLA support-the-Left personnel stationed in the plant placed the strengthening of political and ideological education on the young workers in a position of prominence, and in the light of the living idea of the young people, organized them for living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. By inviting veteran workers, senior Party members and old cadres to help them remember class sufferings and national grievances, they carried out class education and revolutionary traditional education to enable the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad mass of young workers to be greatly enhanced.

However, regarding whether it would be necessary to guide in an active manner and to help in arranging the spare-time activities of the young people, there formerly used to be different understanding among the young working cadres of this plant. Some felt that the Communist Youth League should only exercise control for eight hours, and they need not and also could not control spare-time activities. Some however would not agree with such a view.

Under the guidance of the Party committee of the plant, the CYL members took the problem and studied over Chairman Mao's great thought of "new China

must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation." Looking back on the lesson of the poisoning of young workers by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line as well as bourgeois thinking, they analyzed the manifestation of class struggle in the current society reflected in the spare-time life of the young people. Everybody deeply understood that if the position of spare-time life of the young workers was not occupied by the proletariat, it would assuredly be occupied by the bourgeoisie. The suggestion of "should only exercise control for eight hours" is only a concession to the attack of bourgeois ideology. After understanding had been advanced, they went deeply among the young workers to conduct investigation and study, and proceeding from the realities of the plant, actively developed various revolutionary spare-time activities of educational significance suited to the special characteristics of the young people.

The League committee of the plant first helps the young workers to use their spare time in a rational manner, develop book reading activities in an organized and systematic manner, direct the young people to read and study conscientiously and remold their world outlook energetically. The young workers of the circular saw workshop, in their spare time used their own hands to build a "reading room" with bricks and mortar, put on display the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, as well as some revolutionary literature and reading matter, and developed active book reading activities with very good results. The League committee of the plant summed up in time the experience of this workshop for popularization throughout the plant.

The League branches of the various workshops have very quickly led the young workers in setting up "reading rooms." More than 90 reading groups are organized by the young workers of the plant, and they have maintained devoting one hour each day to conscientious reading. For the past several months, they have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and philosophical works. Quite a number of young people have also selected and read such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "Civil War in France." Bearing in mind problems in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the young workers have integrated study with combat self and repudiate revisionism to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and lend impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole plant.

The League committee of this plant, in guiding the development of various spare-time activities of the young workers, has also mobilized the various workshops to hold various spare-time technical classes, and placed Mao Tse-tung's thought in command to activate the learning of production technique for the revolution by the young workers. While vigorously criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "factories should be run by experts" and "technique comes first," they also repudiate such erroneous thinking as "technology is useless" and "grasping production technique is dangerous," and maintain taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant in training technicians from among the workers.

INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

Things Must Be Easy To Understand and Memorize in Line Education

- Stories of how the Party branch of No. 17 brigade applies the Party history in carrying out line education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1971)

In April 1969, the happy news of the triumphant sessions of the Party's 9th National Congress came to No. 17 brigade, Ch'anan commune, Jutung hsien, Kiangsu. The Party branch of this brigade immediately and seriously organized study of the communique of the "9th Congress." Its members ruminated over these words in the communique: "Only by understanding the history of the Party is it possible to understand how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and to understand the greatness of Chairman Mao, the greatness of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the correctness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

Kao Ting-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch, recalled the tortuous path he had taken in the struggle between the two lines after the liberation. He felt that these words in the communique were very close to him. At his proposal and after discussion and decision by the Party branch, a mass movement of studying the Party's history was unfolded in the whole brigade.

In the course of study, members of the Party branch strengthened leadership and gradually solved the problem of how to develop the study movement in depth, how to combine the study movement with the current struggle, etc. The following are a few stories about the things which happened in the course of their study.

An Old Poor Peasant Initiates the Breakthrough

It was early in the morning one day when commune members of No. 10 production team gathered together to study the Party's history. They were listening attentively to a tutor reading from a newspaper an article on the Party's history. Suddenly somebody snored. They unanimously turned their heads and looked at a short, thin, wrinkled-faced old man. A young man loudly called to him: "Grandpa Yu, we are studying the Party's history and you are not listening at all. You have forgotten your origin!" The old man instantly opened his eyes and stared at the young man, murmuring: "I lead a happy life today because of Chairman Mao. I have not forgotten my past!" Seeing the old man put on a serious look, others said nothing more.

This thing attracted the attention of Chen Yü-pao, a member of the brigade's leading group who was then present. He was a bit anxious: "This old poor peasant Yu Yu-t'ien suffered bitterly in the old society. He has deep class feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. Why did he doze off during the study?" He also thought to himself: "Some people listen attentively but do not score good results in their study. What is the cause of this?" After the meeting, he decided to have a chat with Yu Yu-t'ien and make clear the problem.

"Grandpa Yu, why was it that you dozed off and snored early in the morning?"

"I really did not understand very much about what the tutor said. I felt drowsy while I listened, I don't know why," Yu Yu-t'ien said, somewhat embarrassed.

After hearing Yu's explanation, Chen Yü-pao was impressed and nodded. He asked again: "What is your opinion about our study in the past few days?"

Thinking over the question for a moment, Grandpa Yu replied: "I hear you read the reference materials every day. You call Ch'en Tu-hsiu a Rightist and Wang Ming a 'Leftist.' But this has nothing to do with us. It is all right so long as you cadres understand more about that!"

Accordingly, Chen Yü-pao tried to enlighten and educate Yu Yu-t'ien with a view to correcting his idea that "the study of the Party's history has nothing to do with me." Yu Yu-t'ien was persecuted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in 1951. In that year, when Liu Shao-ch'i fanned the evil wind of "protecting the rich-peasant economy" and "exploitation is something meritorious," a rich-peasant element in this production team not only vigorously exploited his hired laborers but also thought of ways and means to take over the two good houses which formerly belonged to a rich-peasant family of another village and then were allotted to Yu Yu-t'ien during the agrarian reform. This rascal said to Yu Yu-t'ien: "You live far from the fields. I will rebuild for you three new houses near the fields and, in addition, give you 240,000 yuan (in the former currency) in exchange for your two houses." Yu Yu-t'ien fell into the trap. The result was that the value of the money and the rebuilt houses this rich peasant gave him was less than one-third of the value of the two houses which belonged to Yu Yu-t'ien. Not long after that, the three small huts which the rich peasant had built for him collapsed in a rainstorm at night and Yu Yu-t'ien and his family barely escaped from being buried alive.

Recalling this experience kindled the surging anger in Yu Yu-t'ien. At times he bitterly hated the rich-peasant element and at other times regretted being cheated. At that moment, Chen Yü-pao told him: Chairman Mao pointed out in his book, "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation," that it was necessary to "eliminate the rich-peasant economy" while Liu Shao-ch'i suggested "protecting the rich-peasant economy" and advocated that "exploitation is something meritorious." This is a struggle between the two lines. You lost the fruit of victory which had been allocated to you--this meant that you were persecuted by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i were goods of the same brand. The purpose of our studying the Party's history is to tell clearly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the reactionary line pushed by Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other people like them.

Hearing this, Yu Yu-t'ien was awakened and said: "Ah, I begin to see the point. To study the Party's history is for the purpose of not going back and not suffering hardships a second time." After that, he studied actively and seriously and often criticized and refuted many of Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies with reference to his personal experience before and after the liberation and in the light of Chairman Mao's directives concerned. He learned things deeply and told about his experience graphically. The commune members said: "Grandpa studies well. He is our good tutor!"

The Party branch was greatly enlightened by the course of change which Yu Yu-t'ien went through in studying the Party's history: Chairman Mao's works are the most complete and the most scientific summary of the Party's historical experience. In organizing the masses to study the Party's history, we should not merely read the reference materials to them but must take Chairman Mao's writings as the fundamental teaching materials and, with reference to the historical experience of the local area, start with studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party since the founding of the country by going from the near to the far away in the past and from the shallow to the deep. Only in this way can we study the Party's history well and in a living way.

Accordingly, the whole brigade organized forces to investigate the local history of struggle between the two lines since the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and wrote a "local history" which contained more than 50,000 characters. Meanwhile, a tutoring team comprising more than 60 old cadres, old Party members and old poor peasants was organized. The mass movement of studying the Party's history developed ever more briskly.

Develop the Good Style of Combining Study with Application

In the summer of 1969, Chang Lan-ying wife of Sung Hai-ju, a commune member of the No. 7 production team, filled a small pool which the collective did not use, and planted rice seedlings there privately. This small pool lay beside the plot of land reserved for private use by her family. Nobody paid attention to this thing. In the ensuing autumn, the production team started the study of the history of struggle between the two lines after the liberation. Sung Kuei-ying, Sung Hai-ju's mother, felt that this was not a trifle and brought it up for discussion in a family study class.

At first, Chang Lan-ying did not see the point clearly. She thought that the collective had so much land it would not care much about this small pool which was only about the size of a mattress; moreover, this pool was separated by a path from the fields of the collective and nobody would interfere with it. Sung Kuei-ying said: "No matter how small it is, this pool belongs to the collective! Now we occupy it for private use. This means we are poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's '*san-tzu i-pao*.' We study the Party's history for the purpose of distinguishing between the two lines. We must follow Chairman Mao's red line and must never follow the black line!"

At hearing this, Chang Lan-ying flew into a rage and shouted: "The study of the Party's history does not concern us. The Party's history deals with major events. I have just taken over this small plot of land and you raise it to the level of the class struggle and the line struggle. You are calling a sesame a melon!" Sung Hai-ju who was sitting on one side saw them argue and found it very difficult to express his opinion. He tried to put a happy ending to this argument, saying: "Let's talk about this problem some other time!"

After this study class which ended in dissension, this grandma Sung Kuei-ying, who persevered in the struggle during the years of war under ill conditions, studied the Party's history repeatedly and thought about many things. When the next family study class started, she led the whole family to recall the history of this production team in the year 1962. At that moment, the evil wind of restoration of capitalism fanned by Liu Shao-ch'i blew into this production team and the odd plots of land were distributed to individual households. The landlords and the rich peasants who had not been remolded successfully took this chance to encroach upon the farmland belonging to the collective and to undermine the collective production, bringing serious damage to the collective economy.

After reviewing this part of history, all members of the family acquired new understanding of the problem they were to discuss. Sung Hai-ju spoke first:

"In 1962, I fell into Liu Shao-ch'i's trap because I could not distinguish between the two lines. We should not forget the pain after a fall. Taking a correct path is a very important problem. Now Liu Shao-ch'i has been toppled, but his pernicious influence has not been totally eliminated. I did not attach importance to Lan-ying's encroaching upon this plot of land for private use because I was deviated ideologically at the very beginning...."

Without letting her husband finish what he wanted to say, Chang Lan-ying interrupted: "I formerly thought that I could reap some ten catties of grain from this plot of land. This was like a piece of meat beside the bowl. Now I have recalled the lesson learned in 1962. This 'Liu's poison' really is not a trifle. If I go on acting in this way, other people will be influenced and Liu Shao-ch'i's black line will be restored in a different form."

At the time, Sung Hai-ju's eldest daughter joined in, pointing out straightforwardly: "In my opinion, this is chiefly caused by mother's serious selfishness. Papa has learned the Party's history but he does not apply it; this means his disloyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Sung Kuei-ying went on when her granddaughter had finished: "You are right. We study the Party's history for the purpose of only talking about it. Now that we understand that it is wrong to extend plots of land for private use, we should return it to the collective."

The whole family agreed to this opinion and decided to fight against their self-interests and repudiate revisionism in a meeting of commune members.

In the course of study, Sung Hai-ju and his family seriously fought against self-interests and repudiated revisionism, combined study with application and firmly took the socialist road. This attracted the attention of the Party branch. To encourage this good style of study, the Party branch specially called a meeting of commune members of the whole brigade and asked Sung Hai-ju and his family to talk about their experience.

Immediately after that, it organized a discussion. All commune members realized that: In order to study the Party's history well and apply it creatively, we must establish the viewpoint that we study the Party's history "for the sole purpose of applying it." Only by closely combining the experience of studying history with the actual struggles shall we be able to really raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. For this reason, in the course of study, we must persevere more consciously in the principle of integrating theory with reality and contrast an actual problem with an item of historical experience, so that we may deepen our understanding of a basic viewpoint held by Chairman Mao and solve an ideological problem.

As a result, although the commune members had studied the Party's history several times in the past two years and more, yet their study had ever fresh contents and they studied ever more profoundly.

A "Battle for Winning Over" the Young Generation

The No. 9 production team had 96 people, of whom many belonged to families of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements. How to win over and educate the children who came of these families became a major problem which the Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants had to deal with seriously in the class struggle.

One day, at a mass criticism meeting, Wu Wan-ch'uan, son of a rich peasant, came forward on his own initiative to uncover and criticize his father's counter-revolutionary crimes. At the moment, some people said: "This son of a rich peasant is tricky. He is putting on a disguise. You must not be day-dreaming. This is no time for you to play a trick." Wu Wan-ch'uan's face turned red with anger and he went away quietly. As he passed by the door of a landlord element, a bad element took him by the hand and said to him: "Little Wu, an old saying goes that when a man goes out of doors he should first see the weather. You also must see what period you are now living in if you want to be an activist!" Wu found this quite sensible. Thereafter, he did not take part in study and did not labor vigorously.

The masses were divided in opinion on this matter. The Party branch took this as a major problem. Immediately it called a mass meeting to discuss whether this youth should be "pulled over or pushed away." At the moment when the debate became most heated, a comrade came forward and said: "Every one of

us sticks to his own opinion. Never mind what our opinions are, let us obey Chairman Mao's great teachings!" She led others to study earnestly the history of the Party during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War. At that time, the "Leftist" line upheld by Wang Ming and his gang was ruling the Party. They adopted the ultra-"Left" policy of "breaking down everything" and "fighting with both fists," making the Party and the Red Army suffer serious damage and loss. Chairman Mao waged a firm struggle against Wang Ming and his gang and profoundly criticized Wang Ming's ultra-"Left" policy, pointing out that "this would mean failure to single out the principal enemy and waste of ammunition. It would mean inability to close in and isolate him. ...It would in fact mean helping the enemy, holding back, isolating and restricting the revolution, and bringing it to a low ebb and even to defeat."

After studying this passage of the Party's history, all commune members deeply understand Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," and raised their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's policy on the "children who can be educated successfully."

One day, at a "recalling past sufferings" meeting held in the No. 9 production team, Chi Ch'ang-kuei, a communist and an old poor peasant, was telling "the children who could be educated successfully" the hardships his family suffered before the liberation, and was wrathfully accusing the landlords and rich peasants of their brutal exploitation and oppression. This tearful accusation by the poor and lower-middle peasants made Wu Wan-ch'uan and a few other "children who could be educated successfully" shed tears of sympathy. Wu stood up in excitement and said: "The accusation by the poor and lower-middle peasants makes me see more clearly the crimes of the reactionary families. I shall firmly obey what the poor and lower-middle peasants say, draw a clear demarcation line between myself and my family, and completely change myself in the class struggle!"

Chairman Mao's proletarian policy has immense power. Patiently educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the majority of the children of the landlords and rich peasants vigorously fought against their families, rallied around the poor and lower-middle peasants and formed a contingent in the class struggle and the struggle for production. Wu Wan-ch'uan seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and gradually shifted his footing to the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past year, he criticized his reactionary father some twenty times and feared neither hardship nor fatigue in labor. He was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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LU HSUN'S BIRTH PLACE

Changes In Lu Hsün's Birth Place

(NCNA-English Hangchow Sept. 22, 1971)

the 90th anniversary of the birth of lu hsun, great forerunner of the chinese cultural revolution, falls on september 25. great changes have taken place since liberation in his birthplace, shaohsing county in chekiang province, east china. he often mentioned the place in his writings. the changes have been especially marked during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the 1,000-year-old county town now presents a new appearance.

lu hsun's hopes for the younger generation "they should have a new life, a life we have never experienced" expressed in the essay "my old home" have indeed come true.

lying on the south coast of hangchow bay in the east china sea, shaohsing was poor and backward under the oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation. there were only a few handicraft workshops and wineries in the county at that time, apart from a small thermo-power plant. pawnshops and gambling dens were to be found at every turn and had been there for centuries in the old society. the county town was a scene of misery, with beggars wandering everywhere. the villages looked even more wretched. by depicting the life of the peasants in his birthplace, lu hsun more than once exposed the crimes of the feudal rulers. he used his pen to depict the old countryside. in the same essay he painted a pathetic picture: "a few desolate villages, void of any sign of life, scattered far and near under the sombre yellow sky." in those days, river improvements were ignored. streams silted up and caused chronic waterlogging of flat land. as a result, grain output was only 1.5 tons per hectare. to make matters worse, there were numerous taxes and levies. the poor and lower-middle peasants were hungry, cold and wretched.

the people of shaohsing became masters of their destiny under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party after liberation. the ancient town of shaohsing got a new lease on life. it has set up 200 enterprises producing iron, steel, copper, machines, cement, chemical fertilizer, ceramics, cloth, silk, plastics and other items, and processing tea.

the appearance of the county town has changed radically in the past 22 years. the narrow squalid alleys of the past have been replaced by wide, well laid out streets. more than a dozen asphalted roads have replaced rough unpaved lanes. no longer are there pawnshops and gambling dens. the beggars, rickshaw pullers in rags and shabby artisans of the old days have become workers in industry, transport and communications, finance and commerce.

the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly took the road of agricultural collectivization in line with chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". their collective economy has been constantly consolidated and developed.

they have made mass efforts since liberation to build water control works. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they reclaimed 2,200 hectares of land from the sea by putting up dykes and draining the water behind them.

more than 800 projects, including hillside ponds, reservoirs and dykes were constructed or enlarged in this period. now 90 per cent of the county's farmland gives stable yields despite drought or excessive rains.

the continued consolidation and development of the collective economy have laid the basis for mechanization and electrification. mechanized irrigation and drainage is now used for 90 per cent of the farmland. pumps are used instead of waterwheels. electric lighting is available even in remote hilly villages. apart from the fairly wide use of machinery for irrigation and drainage, threshing and farm produce processing, machinery is being more widely used for ploughing, sowing and harvesting as time goes by.

following the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, the county's per hectare grain yield has, for 12 years in a row, topped the target of six tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. during the cultural revolution, the county has harvested over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare every year. it ranks among the high-yield counties in chekiang province.

shaohsing is also a noted tea-growing area. the tea acreage was enlarged by 1,300 hectares and output more than doubled by the end of last year, compared with 1949.

the "shaohsing old wine", a good seller at home and abroad, is being produced in greater quantities and quality is being improved. some processes in production have been mechanized. big progress has also been made in fisnery and forestry.

the living standard of the people has been steadily rising with the rapid growth of industry and agriculture. the markets do a brisk business in a wide assortment of consumer goods. bicycles, sewing machines, transistor radios, clocks and watches, which were luxuries for the few in the past, are now within the reach of the labouring people in general.

many commune members have put up new houses. woollen sweaters, galoshes, thermos bottles and other items, which were rarities in the old days, are now in wide use. contrasting their present happiness with their suffering in the old society, the peasants say: "we owe all we have today to chairman mao."

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kwangsi Develops Light Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 23, 1971)

over 2,000 of the 7,000 commodities on sale in the biggest department store in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are produced in the region.

but shortly after kwangsi's liberation, there was only a handful of small factories and ironworks making simple farm tools and iron pots and pans or processing farm and side-line products. the region now has its own machine-building and iron and steel industries. in addition, it has developed light industry.

the people of various nationalities in kwangsi have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and built more than 1,000 light industrial factories. these produce textiles, paper, refined sugar, tanned leather, pottery and ceramics, foodstuffs and chemicals for daily use. kwangsi is self-sufficient or almost so as regards many light industrial products. some new big factories have already gone into operation and others are scheduled for early production.

mountainous sub-tropical kwangsi has extensive forests and bodies of water. it has abundant agricultural and subsidiary products and many natural resources. under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the people began to built a number of light industrial factories in 1958. but when china had temporary economic difficulties from 1959 to 1961, many factories were slashed back by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people studied chairman mao's great teaching: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they fiercely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. they started up the factories which had been closed down.

hopu county mobilized the masses to built more than 100 small light enterprises including sugar refineries, paper mills, gunny bag factories and plastic works. in all, 300 varieties of light industrial products were added. this raised the degree of self-sufficiency and accumulated funds for construction. this county is sugar-cane producing area, but communications were inconvenient. the county departments concerned organized people's communes to built more than 50 small sugar refineries to press local cane. this solved the communications problem and expanded the sugar industry rapidly. hopu county is an outstanding example in the region in developing light industry self-reliantly.

kwangsi lays stress on a wide variety of daily necessities. as the revolutionary committee of wuchou city encouraged the initiative of the masses, the handicraft factories and cooperatives can now produce more than 800 varieties of daily goods of over 3,000 specifications.

following chairman mao's teaching "without agriculture there can be no light industry", many factories in kwangsi have done their best to help people's communes develop agricultural production. the nanning canning factory has made good use of pineapple peels to produce pineapple pepsin as an important material for making beer, medicine, leather, spun silk and other things.

the autonomous region has built plants for producing light industry machines in wuchou and kweilin. the repair workshops of many sugar refineries can also make small sugar presses for commune-run refineries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Visits Gjirokastra

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 21, 1971)

part of the members of the china dance drama troupe now on a friendly performance tour of albania, accompanied by albanian vice-minister of education and culture mantho bala, visited the historical city of gjirokastra, the home city of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, on september 19 and 20. they were given a rousing welcome and cordial reception by the party and government leading comrades and people there.

with deep respect, the comrades of the china dance drama troupe on september 19 visited the former residence of comrade enver hoxha and the museum of the national liberation struggle in gjirokastra district. in the visit they further acquainted themselves with the great deeds performed by comrade enver hoxha in carrying out revolutionary work in his early years and in leading the albanian people to wage revolutionary struggles. they also further acquainted themselves with the gjirokastra people's glorious course of struggle against the italian and german fascists.

the gjirokastra district committee of the party of labour and the executive committee of the district people's council gave a dinner for the chinese comrades on the evening of september 19. the dinner was attended by rrapo dervishi, first secretary of the district party committee, and nedin hoxha, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council. before the dinner the chinese comrades saw an excellent performance of dances and songs by amateur artists of gjirokastra district.

the comrades of the china dance drama troupe visited the "albanian-chinese friendship" agricultural cooperative yesterday. they were warmly welcomed by singing and dancing co-op members. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms had a happy gathering, chatting heartily about chinese-albanian friendship, singing chinese and albanian revolutionary songs together and dancing albanian folk dances hand in hand. vitore curi, chairman of the cooperative and heroine of socialist labour, told the chinese comrades about the successes achieved by her cooperative in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the party of labour.

the comrades of the china dance drama troupe also visited the ancient castle of gjirokastra and a metal plant of the city yesterday.

China Dance Drama Troupe Participates in Voluntary Labor at Albanian Railway Construction Site and Gives Performance

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 22, 1971)

all members of the china dance drama troupe now on a friendly performance tour of albania, accompanied by the albanian vice-minister of education and culture mantho bala, took part in voluntary labour at the elbasan-prenjas railway construction site and gave a performance in elbasan district yesterday.

a meeting was held by young volunteers to warmly welcome the troupe.

after the meeting, the chinese comrades, together with the young volunteers, went to the construction site and worked for a short time on the railway embankment.

a luncheon was given by the elbasan district committee of the party of labour and the executive committee of the elbasan district people's council in honour of the comrades of the china dance drama troupe.

in the afternoon, the troupe presented at the "labinoti" stadium of elbasan the piano concerto "the yellow river" and scenes from the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", as well as songs and dances to the warm welcome of over 15,000 people from elbasan, librazhd, gramsh and berat districts.

present at the luncheon and the performance were jashar menzelxhiu, first secretary of the elbasan district committee of the party of labour, jorgji xhufka, chairman of the executive committee of the elbasan district people's council, as well as party and government leaders of librazhd, gramsh and berat districts.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Chancellor Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

bruno kreisky, chancellor of the federal government of the republic of austria yesterday received wang yuen-yi, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of austria and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from vienna.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests Visiting in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Sept. 22, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, and the other distinguished cambodian guests yesterday and today visited the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there, the fenghuang hill, yangchialing, tsaoyuan (the "date orchard") and wangchiaping, places where chairman mao once lived, and the site of the chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on the visit were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, his wife comrade yu li-chun, li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, ku feng-ming, political commissar of the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu hsiao-min, chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee, and others.

during their visit, the cambodian guests inquired into the detail of how in the yenan days chairman mao led the people of the whole country in waging the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war and then in winning victory in the chinese revolution. former red guards and guerrilla fighters told the guests of how in those days, in accordance with chairman mao's strategic and tactical concepts of guerrilla warfare, they organized guerrilla troops to fight in coordination with the main forces and won one victory after another, and also how they got organized to develop production and overcome difficulties.

while in tsaoyuan (the "date orchard") this morning, prime minister penn nouth praised chairman mao. showing deep love and concern for the people and maintaining close ties with them, he said, chairman mao led the chinese people in winning great victory in the chinese revolution. special envoy ieng sary told the poor and lower-middle peasants of tsaoyuan about the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: the present war carried out by the cambodian people is a just war against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and for national liberation. therefore, our people are determined to carry it through to the end no matter how great are the difficulties and hardships. he added: we will never retreat or compromise until complete victory is won. the special envoy condemned the design of certain big powers to control cambodia under the pretext of extending aid. he said: they want us to negotiate with the enemy, to compromise with and capitulate to the enemy and give up our struggle; we will resolutely refuse such aid.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of tsaoyuan warmly applauded the speeches of prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary. they said that they would learn from the cambodian people their revolutionary spirit of heroic struggle and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of yenan and, with

the concrete action of grasping revolution and promoting production, resolutely support the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory was won.

at noon today, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tsaoyuan played host at a luncheon prepared according to local tradition to entertain the distinguished cambodian guests. they also presented them with big red dates picked from their orchard.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling accompanied the delegation on the visit.

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Special Envoy Ieng Sary Give Banquet in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Sept. 22, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, gave a banquet at the guest house here this evening on the occasion of the visit to yenan city and shensi province of the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun, and leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in yenan including li jui-shan, ku feng-ming, wu kuei-hsien and hsu hsiao-min.

madame penn nouth and the other members of the delegation attended the banquet.

prime minister penn nouth first spoke at the banquet. he said: during our delegation's visit to sinkiang, kansu and shensi, we have seen with profound gratification that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the cambodian and chinese people have reached an unprecedentedly new high. to the cambodian people and fighters who are fighting at the forefront to save the fatherland and oppose u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, our delegation will convey the militant unity and fraternal friendship of the great chinese people, the glad tidings of their victories and their great support.

prime minister penn nouth went on: the visit has enabled us to know more about the history of the people's democratic liberation struggle waged by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao. the victory of the chinese revolution has produced a good effect on the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia, africa and latin america.

prime minister penn nouth said: to save our fatherland, our people have, over the past two decades, carried out great struggles against french colonialism, u.s. imperialism and their running dogs. our people's staunch spirit of fighting

against foreign aggression has been carried forward constantly. our people are writing a new chapter, the loftiest in our nation's history. he said: the awakened cambodian people have stood up and taken the destiny of their country into their hands. making active efforts to arm themselves with revolutionary heroism, they are carrying on a dogged struggle and waging a protracted revolutionary war.

dwelling on the question of foreign aid, prime minister penn nouth said: our people are willing to accept unconditional, sincere aid, material, moral and in the field of experience. in the present circumstances, however, the highest and most important aid and the firmest support to the struggle of our people is none other than recognition of the royal government of national union as the sole legitimate government of cambodia.

he said: closely combining the three aspects of the struggle, military, political and diplomatic, the cambodian people fight for victory by waging a protracted struggle, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. as head of state samdech norodom sihanouk said, our people should be prepared for a protracted revolutionary war until complete victory is won, even though this may take, five, ten, or twenty years or more.

the prime minister said: the fighting cambodian people dare to make sacrifices and they struggle hard, rely on their own efforts, maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands. they resolutely oppose the scheme of u.s. imperialism to work in collusion with one or two big powers to bring about a compromise, hatch a peace talk fraud and split cambodia's territory. they are determined to decide their own destiny along the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands; big powers absolutely are not allowed to manipulate cambodia's destiny.

in his speech, li jui-shan said: the present visit to yenan of the distinguished cambodian guests has given us an excellent opportunity to learn from the heroic cambodian people. we have learned from the cambodian people their firm will and revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, daring to fight and daring to win in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he asked prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary to convey the warm regards and high respects of the 21 million people of shensi province to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the cambodian people who are waging a heroic struggle.

li jui-shan said: the people of shensi are determined to follow the teachings of the great leader chairman mao and, together with the rest of the people of our country, provide a powerful backing for the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian people and give firm support to them in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Ministers Respectively Receive Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 21, 1971)

mario astorga, minister of education, and orlando cantuarias, minister of mines of chile, today separately received the chinese table tennis delegation with shih yu-chang as head and yueh tai-neng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads, and had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

present at the receptions were plutarco zuniga, president of the chilean table tennis federation, gaston echaiz, vice-president of the federation, and other leading members of chilean sports circles, whereas under secretary of mines hernan soto was present at the reception given by the minister of mines.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was also present on both occasions.

the receptions proceeded in friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of the Congo Gives Reception for Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Delegation Returned from China

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 21, 1971)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women which has returned here recently from a visit to china.

present at the reception were bouanga jose-phine, head of the delegation, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour (c.p.l.) and president of the revolutionary union of women, and other members of the delegation.

present also were wife of first secretary of the c.p.l. central committee claude-ernest n'dalla; wife of member of the political bureau of the c.p.l. central committee and vice-president of the state council major alfred raoul; wife of member of the political bureau of the c.p.l. central committee ange poungui; wife of member of the political bureau of the c.p.l. central committee denis sassou-nguesso; wife of minister of education henri lopes; wife of minister of social affairs, health and labour charles ngouto; wife of minister of territorial administration dieudonnee itoua; wife of minister of foreign affairs auxence ickonga; and wife of high commissioner of sports henri etende; madame birangui elisabeth, vice-president of the congolese revolutionary union of women; and others.

speaking at the reception ambassador wang yu-tien said that the visit of the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women to china has made new contributions to the consolidation of the friendship between the people and women of china and the congo.

president bouanga in her speech spoke of the impressions gained by the delegation during its visit to china and expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown on the occasion.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Fetes Egyptian Government Trade Delegation Back from China Visit

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a dinner this evening in honour of the egyptian government trade delegation led by mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade, which has returned here recently from a visit to china.

also present at the dinner were senior officials from the egyptian ministry of economy and foreign trade and the ministry of foreign affairs.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian T.V. Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

tai cheng-yuan, leading member of the central broadcasting administration of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the iranian state t.v. delegation headed by behrouz kia.

present were leading members of organizations concerned, including jen chi-sheng, ma yu-chen and kuo jen-kang.

the iranian delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation to China of Japanese Communist Party (Left) Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

the delegation to china of the japanese communist party (left) led by comrade masayoshi fukuda, chairman of the j.c.p. (left) central committee, left kwangchow for home by train today after paying a successful friendly visit to china.

the delegation left peking for kwangchow by air yesterday. it was seen off at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including comrades jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, and lin li-yun.

when they left kwangchow today, the japanese comrades were seen off at the railway station by comrade wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee; comrade chiao lin-yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and second secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee; and comrade chang po-chuan, leading member of a department under the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee.

comrade chang hsiang-shan, a leading functionary of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, accompanied the delegation from peking to kwangchow, and further to shumchun today together with comrade han tsung-hu, leading member of a department under the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the republic of mali.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

the reception was filled with an atmosphere of the friendship and unity of the chinese and malian peoples. charge d'affaires a.i. yaya diarra and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke.

in his speech, yaya diarra gave an account of the achievements made by mali since the proclamation of the republic in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in the cause of building the country. he said: mali is ready to co-operate with all countries in the world on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit.

he stressed: at present, the military aggression and economic pressure which are the component parts of the imperialists' strategy to re-colonize africa constitute the danger threatening the independence and sovereignty of our young states. mali is fully conscious of this reality.

he added: the malian people, without ambiguity, support the african peoples fighting in angola, mozambique, bissau guinea, namibia, rhodesia, and south africa.

he declared: in concert with the progressive and peace-loving countries, we have stood for and demanded the restoration of all the rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o. and its special organizations and the expulsion of chiang kai-shek clique. mali will always oppose the imperialists' scheme and designs of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan".

we have condemned and will continue to condemn the u.s. barbarous aggression against the indochinese countries. we support the struggle of the heroic vietnamese people. we support the seven-point peace plan of the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam which constitutes the correct solution of the conflict. the other indochinese countries -- cambodia and laos -- are enjoying our active support and we wish them more brilliant victories. we have given our support to the arab countries in their struggle against israel and international zionism. we have demanded for the evacuation of the african and arab territories occupied by israel and the recognition by all sides of the palestinian people's legitimate rights.

we support the democratic people's republic of korea in its claim for independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland, and the withdrawal of the american and its allies' occupation troops from the korean territory.

warmly praising the friendship between the malian and chinese peoples, he declared: the well understood interests of our two peoples urge us to further strengthen the common front of anti-imperialist struggle.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech extended warm festival congratulations to the government and people of mali.

he said: in the past eleven years, the malian government and people have achieved continuous successes in the cause of safeguarding state sovereignty and building their country. the malian government has persistently opposed imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supported the just struggles of the asian, african and arab people to safeguard national independence and win national liberation.

the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the malian government and people and admire them for their just stand in international affairs. we wish them new victories along their road of advance.

he pointed out: an encouraging situation prevails in the african peoples' struggle against imperialism. the african people have continuously won important victories in the struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation and in defence of national independence. at present, the african people are strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and waging a resolute struggle against the schemes of aggression, subversion, interference and control by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the chinese government and people will firmly stand on the side of the great african people in this just struggle.

chi peng-fei said: the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali have been developing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the malian government has consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the u.s. imperialist scheming activities of creating "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", etc. i would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the malian government and people for all this. we believe that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali will surely develop continuously.

also present at the reception were leading members of other departments concerned of the chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including sha feng, lai chi-fa, wang meng, chen mu-hua, chen chien, kuo lu, hsieh hsin-ho, liao ping-chang, hsing cheng-chih, ting hsi-lin, li fu-tsai, chou jung-kuo, chang cheng-tan, wang yu-ching and tan tung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation of Members of Legislative Assembly Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

a mauritius delegation of members of legislative assembly arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

leader of the delegation is joseph marcel mason, member of legislative assembly and municipal councillor. its members are kisinasamy sunassee, member of legislative assembly, chief whip of the mauritius labour party and municipal councillor, aboool rajack abdool carim, member of legislative assembly and municipal councillor belonging to the mauritius social democratic party, and mrs. marie denise mason.

they were met at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsieh fu-min and nu yu-chin, members

of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the host and other organizations including wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, wang hsiao-yi and chu chi-chen.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Tourists Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

a 31-member tourists group organized by the viajes felgueres travel service of mexico left here for home by train today at the end of a tour of china.

the group came to china on september 9. it visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow, shanghai, nangchow, nanking and peking. while in peking, the group was honoured at a film reception and a dinner given by the china-latin america friendship association and the head office of the china international travel service respectively.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1971)

the journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea headed by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left shanghai by special plane this afternoon for a visit to hangchow. the delegation is accompanied by chang tzu-liang, leading member of the central broadcasting administration, and hu chi-kun from the "liberation army daily".

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the coummunist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned under the municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu, chu yung-chia and hsu nai-tao; and leading members of shanghai press circles and several hundred revolutionary people. chen wen-chun, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, was also present to see the korean comrades off.

the korean journalists' delegation arrived in shanghai from changsha on the 17th. a banquet was given in its honour that evening by the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, secretaries of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal

revolutionary committee, and kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, met comrade kim song gol and all the other comrades on the delegation and attended the banquet. comrade hsu ching-hsien and comrade kim song gol spoke at the banquet. they expressed the wish that the chinese and korean people would win new and still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they hailed the everlasting great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung.

during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrades hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and kao chih-jung, visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a hospital, and attended the performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the delegation also visited the east china sea fleet and had an intimate conversation with naval commanders and fighters. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Pyongyang Workers Hold Meeting to Welcome Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 22, 1971)

a pyongyang workers' meeting in warm welcome of the chinese workers' delegation was held by the pyongyang municipal committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea (g.f.t.u.k.) at the grand theatre here yesterday morning.

the chinese delegation is led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers. its deputy leader is chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee.

on the rostrum at the meeting hall were a big portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of korea and china.

present on the occasion were so' chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; chon chang chol, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chairman of the g.f.t.u.k. central committee; kim myong son, kang tae no and ho tae un, vice-chairmen of the g.f.t.u.k. central committee; and li byong chan, chairman of the g.f.t.u.k. pyongyang municipal committee.

tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

a standing ovation burst out when the leading korean comrades and members of the chinese workers' delegation ascended the rostrum. flowers were presented to the chinese guests by women workers.

li byong chan spoke at the meeting. first of all he extended warm welcome to the chinese workers' delegation in the name of the pyongyang workers, and conveyed the militant salute of the korean working class to the fraternal chinese working class.

giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, he said, the chinese working class and people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, have overcome innumerable obstacles and difficulties and turned backward china into a strong and ever more prosperous socialist country with consolidated economic strength and powerful national defence capability. the fraternal chinese working class and people have won brilliant victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the revisionists' scheme to restore capitalism, thus bringing a new outlook to the country and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the chinese working class and people, he pointed out, who are steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are rallying closely round the central committee of the communist party of china with the great leader comrade mao tsetung as the leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as the deputy leader, are making enormous achieverents in revolution and various fields of construction in fulfilment of the militant tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

today, the political and economic power of the people's republic of china has constantly increased and her international status is unprecedentedly high, he continued. despite the u.s. imperialists' policy of blockading and isolating china, the people's republic of china has not been stifled but, on the contrary, is growing up daily into a powerful socialist state and anti-imperialist revolutionary force towering in asia. in recent years, the recognition of the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate government of the chinese people and establishment of diplomatic relations with her have become an irresistible world trend and the u.s. imperialist policy of blockading china has gone bankrupt. this is a tremendous victory of the chinese people and a tremendous victory of the revolutionary people of the world.

the korean people, he went on, resolutely denounce the scheme of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two chinas" and express militant solidarity with the just struggle of the chinese working class and people to liberate taiwan province, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

carrying on the glorious revolutionary tradition of armed struggle against japanese aggression and holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the juche idea under the brilliant leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have vigorously launched the chollima march on all fronts of economic construction and building up of national defence, he said. they have exemplarily fulfilled

in a short time the historic task of socialist industrialization, turning the once backward country into an industrial socialist state with a consolidated, self-supporting national economy, powerful self-defence capability and splendid national culture.

today the korean working class and people rallying closely round the great leader comrade kim il sung and carrying out enthusiastically the programmatic tasks set by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, give priority to ideological revolution, speed up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, vigorously accelerate the three major tasks of technical revolution and bring about a revolutionary high tide with greater vigour for the fulfilment of the tasks of the first two years in the six-year plan before april 15, 1972.

he pointed out that today u.s. imperialism has intensified the aggressive war in asia on the one hand and at the same time armed japanese militarism and other lackeys and puppets in accordance with the notorious "new asia policy" in an attempt to realize with ease its aggressive ambitions by using "asians to fight asians". japanese militarism which used to launch aggression by relying on a big power is trying to realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by taking an active part in the u.s. imperialists' aggression in asia. the situation demands that the working class and people of korea and china and of all other revolutionary countries in asia further strengthen their militant solidarity and struggle more dauntlessly against the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists.

he said that the militant friendship between the korean and chinese people is founded, developed and strengthened personally by the great leader of the korean people ... comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and is a shining example of friendship of proletarian internationalism.

he said in conclusion that the korean working class and people will continue, as in the past, to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and anti-u.s. struggle and will forever fight hand in hand with the fraternal chinese people -- the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally -- against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of our common cause.

speaking next, chang shih-chung expressed heartfelt thanks to the fraternal korean working class and people for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality to the chinese workers' delegation.

the korean working class is a revolutionary leading class with a glorious tradition he said. in the dark days of japanese imperialism's aggression against and occupation in korea, the korean working class, marching along the revolutionary road blazed open by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung, waged a protracted and arduous armed struggle of resistance against japanese aggression, finally overthrew the colonial rule of japanese imperialism and won independence and liberation for the fatherland. not long after the liberation of korea, u.s. imperialism flagrantly launched a war of aggression against her. resolutely responding to the solemn call of "every effort for victory in the war" of comrade premier kim il sung, the korean working class, together with other people of korea, fought shoulder to shoulder and frustrated the wild ambitions of u.s. imperialism for

aggression against asia and world domination, thereby making a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world people.

chang shih-chung said that after the armistice, the heroic korean working class and people under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung have carried out the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence. they have smashed repeated armed provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the pak jung hi puppet clique, stoutly defended the security of the fatherland and the fruit of victory of the revolution and fulfilled splendidly the historic task of socialist industrialization.

he pointed out that "news of victory is more pouring in from all fronts and the land of the republic presents a thriving revolutionary scene. during its stay in korea, the chinese workers' delegation has witnessed the fighting will of the korean working class in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique and for the reunification of their fatherland. it has also witnessed the lofty labour enthusiasm and selfless fighting spirit of the korean working class. all these have evoked its boundless admiration.

imperialism means war, he said. as long as imperialism exists, the world will have no peace. especially in recent years, under the fostering of u.s. imperialism, reviving japanese militarism is indulging in a vain hope to renew its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. however, gone forever are the days when japanese militarism could run wild in asia. in face of the united strength of the chinese and korean peoples, the aggressive policy of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries had suffered ignominious defeat in the past and will certainly suffer more hereafter.

upholding proletarian internationalism, he said, the chinese working class and people, always together with the korean people, the people of the three countries in indo-china and throughout the world, will firmly oppose the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war, and resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and people of all countries.

he said in conclusion that in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys, the chinese working class and the korean working class and people will forever be united together, fight together and win victory together.

the two sides exchanged silk banners at the meeting. inscribed on the silk banner presented by the chinese workers' delegation is "long live the indestructible militant unity between the working class of china and korea exclamation" inscribed on the silk banner presented by the pyongyang municipal committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea is "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the working class of korea and china exclamation"

the meeting ended amid the stirring strains of the "internationale".

after the meeting, members of the chinese workers' delegation together with their korean comrades-in-arms saw the korean revolutionary national opera "the sea of blood".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Party, Government Leaders Thank Chinese Party, Government Leaders for Kind Concern

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and pham van dong, premier of the government of the d.r.v.n. sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai on september 18, thanking the chinese government and people for their kind concern for and aid to the flood-stricken vietnamese people. the message reads:

"we are deeply moved by the kind concern and timely aid rendered recently by chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people to the vietnamese people and the flood-stricken people. on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we express deep thanks for your profound emotions and precious aid, and regard this as an powerful encouragement to the people of our country in their resolve to surmount all difficulties, overcome the aftermath of the flood at the quickest time bring life back to normal in various fields, vigorously promote production and bring the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory. may the unity and fraternal friendship between our two peoples be evergreen.

sincere wishing you good health"

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, has left here for viet nam. tran van tu, r.s.v.n. ambassador to poland, left by the same plane.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, shen chien, chen mu-hua, li chiang, yen chung-chuan, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, ting kuo-yu, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao and wang hai-jung.

also present were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and other comrades from the two embassies.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ministers Receive Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-Engli sh Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1971)

swedish acting foreign minister and minister without portfolio madame alva myrdal and minister of industry rune johansson respectively received here yesterday chou hua-min, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and had friendly conversations with him.

present on the occasion were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and other swedish officials.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung was also present.

a banquet was given yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government trade delegation by carl lidbom, minister without portfolio of sweden. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atrosphere.

present on the occasion were hans lundstrom, secretary of state of the ministry of industry, arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and personages from the industrial, commercial and banking circles.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung also attended.

CHINA AND US

Elements Trying to Create "An Independent Taiwan" Stage "Demonstration" Farce in New York with US Imperialism's Connivance

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1971)

while vigorously pushing its scheme to create "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" in the united nations, u.s. imperialism manipulated the so-called "taiwan independence movement" to stage a farcical "demonstration" in new york city on september 18, according to reports from that city. this is a flagrant provocation against the chinese people.

u.p.i. reported that a handful of elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" kept by u.s. imperialism organized a "demonstration" near the u.n. headquarters to demand "self-determination" for taiwan. they then held a meeting at statler hilton hotel, which was addressed by peng ming-min, a pawn of u.s. imperialism and ringleader of the elements. catering to the needs of u.s. imperialism to create "one china, one taiwan", peng ming-min, this scum of the chinese nation, echoed the u.s. imperialist fallacy about "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan, clamouring that "the issue of the sovereignty over formosa (meaning china's taiwan province -- editor) should be settled by international negotiation". chen lung-chu, another chieftain of the elements in the united states, also clamoured "to fight for the right to determine our future".

the farce which was staged under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism on the eve of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, further reveals the wild ambition of u.s. imperialism to perpetuate its forcible occupation of china's sacred territory taiwan province by cutting it off from china through the "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" scheme. for many years, u.s. imperialism has taken great pains to create the so-called "taiwan independence movement" and has become more frenzied in its activities in the past few years. the ringleader of the elements peng ming-min who appeared in full regalia in the farce on september 18, was smuggled out of taiwan by u.s. imperialism in january last year and entered the united states last october with a visa given to him by the u.s. government. he was put in the university of michigan to engage in the so-called "taiwan independence movement" in the service of u.s. imperialism. peng ming-min's raving was identical with the fallacy about "unsettled" sovereignty over taiwan trumpeted by charles bray, spokesman of the u.s. state department, who asserted on april 28 this year that sovereignty over taiwan and the penghu islands "is an unsettled question subject to future international resolution". chen lung-chu, another chieftain of the elements, who played the farce together with peng ming-min on the same stage, echoed the u.s. imperialist tune on april 29 this year by alleging that the "status of taiwan remains undetermined" and that "the principle of self-determination should be applied to taiwan" at a panel on chinese representation in the united nations chaired by former u.s. secretary of state dean rusk at the annual meeting of the american society of international law. this shows clearly that u.s. imperialism sets the keynote for and manipulates the "taiwan independence movement". but it must be pointed out that there is no way out in tailing after u.s. imperialism. all those hoodwinked by u.s. imperialism and its pawns should awaken in good time.

taiwan province is china's inalienable sacred territory. the compatriots in taiwan are part of the chinese people. the chinese people are determined to liberate their motherland's territory taiwan province. the u.s. imperialist scheme to perpetuate its forcible occupation of china's sacred territory by creating the "taiwan independence movement" is doomed to ignominious failure.

American Friend Victor W. Sidel and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

american doctor victor w. sidel and his wife arrived here by air this evening as guests of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical workers hsu shou-jen, chu hsien-yi, hsu chia-yu and chang ching-tien.

Delegation of USA Revolutionary Union Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

a delegation of the revolutionary union of the united states of america arrived here by air on septemcer 21 for a visit to china on invitation.

pablo y. guzman, leader of the young lords party of the united states of america, arrived together with the delegation.

New York Masses Demonstrate for Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1971)

as the u.n. general assembly opened its 26th session in new york yesterday, about 1,000 patriotic chinese residents and chinese students in the united states as well as friendly americans held a demonstration in front of the u.n. headquarters, demanding the restoration of all legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization, according to reports from new york.

the demonstrators held aloft the national flags of the people's republic of china and banners inscribed with slogans in english and chinese: "there is only one china -- the people's republic of china." the demonstration starting in the morning, continued into the afternoon.

it was also reported that the u.s. "committee for new china policy" in a statement delivered at a press conference in new york on september 20 denounced the u.s. government for continuing to obstruct the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. it pointed out that "the american people reject that illusory policy (of the u.s. government)".

the statement said, "we recognize that taiwan is an integral part of china, that the united states should withdraw from taiwan and the taiwan straits, that the people's republic of china should be the sole legal representative of china in the united nations and all other international organizations and that the united states should recognize the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate government of china."

"for the last twenty-two years, the government of the people's republic of china has been prevented from occupying their rightful seat. only the adoption of the albanian resolution can right that long-standing act of injustice", it concluded.

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